AMERICAN CHEMIST

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter,

EMBRACING THE

"DRUG, PAINT AND OIL TRADE," "NEW YORK DRUGGISTS' PRICE CURRENT,"

AND "NEW YORK DRUG BULLETIN."

VOL. XIII.—No. 23. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27 1878 PRICE, PER YEAR, $3.

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189 and 191 Front Street, New York.
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SPERM, PATENT PARAFFIN AND ADAMANTINE CANDLES.
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For Cattle Feed and Fertilizing, and Superior Laundry Soaps.
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Liberal cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton Seed Oil and Oil Cake AND OTHER MERCHANDISE.

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Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of
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West Va. and Mineral Lubricating Oils,
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134 FRONT STREET, New York.
LUBRICATING B&T. REGISTERED OIL
Receivers and Sole Agents for W. Va 28° and 29° Globe, B. & T., and other brands. Vacuum and Steam Reduced W Va. and Franklin Oil 2.° to 30°. Filtered Oils, White and Lemon Color. Citizen Oil Co.'s Extra 25° Paraffine Oil, also 26° to 28° Amber Color.
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AND BAGGING MANUFACTURERS,
For Linseed, Cotton Seed, Rape Seed, Mustard Seed, Sperm and Stearine Candles.
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Pure Natural W. Va. Oil
Of 28°, 29° and 30° Gravities,
Direct from producers' own wells, and settled in Tanks.
In any quantities for Export and Home Trade.
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GLOBE OIL COMPANY REGISTERED W.VA. NATURAL LUBRICATING A J.A.S. OIL
Strictly Pure West Virginia Natural Lubricating Oil represents the highest standard of Black Oils; the production of heavier gravities (under 29° gr.) being so small that they are not quotable in the market.
West Virginia Lubricating Oil Co.,
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Our customers in Boston and vicinity can obtain our GLOBE A Oil of PAINE, ABLETT & CO., corner Atlantic Avenue and India Wharf, Boston.
Our "Globe A" brand is registered; any infringement upon it will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

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COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS,
No. 25 to 39 Adams St. Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Make a Specialty of Manufacturing
HYDROSTATIC OIL PRESSES,
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THOMAS SUGDEN,
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Cotton Seed Oils and Oil Cake a specialty.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Sperm, Elephant, Whale and Lard
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CANDLES.
Crude and Refined Paraffine, Pure Bleached Beeswax, Spermaceti, Whale Foots and Oil Soap.
140 FRONT STREET, N. Y.

CITRON—250 HALF CASES PRIME QUALITY best Corsican, for sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO., 176 Duane Street.

OIL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, March 26.

Linseed is meeting with an improved demand, and for the last two or three days there has been considerably more enquiry. Crushers are now quoting 59@60c, the former figure for round parcels.

Whale and sperm oil sell slowly in the East at about steady prices, but manufacturers mark down prices for their product as they have now about worked off their higher cost stock.

Lard oil has continued to sell freely, and the market is firm with very little surplus stock offering. The sales are largely for export, but home buyers are also taking freely, and though several of our pressers have increased their capacity; all are sold up and we hear that one of the leading makers has sold up to May. The market has ranged from 59@61c, though at the close we heard that a lot of 200 bbls, a choice brand, sold for shipment at a price equal to close on 62c. The sales for the week are 1200 bbls, including 400 bbls P & M at 60@62c. and 450 bbls Macy's at 61@62c. mostly for April delivery. There has been a fair trade in No. 1 oils and good is reported sold at 51@52c in considerable parcels, with some extra as high as 56c. Lower grades not in stock and not wanted.

Crude cottonseed oil has been in larger supply, considerable many lots having come in during the week. The demand is mostly from refiners and any lots not strictly prime are very much lower in price than prime oil which is worth about 42½c; dark lots are hard to sell at better than 35@36c. Sales 350 bbls within the range of these prices, mostly inferior quality.

Summer yellow oil has been quiet and the tendency downward with no disposition to speculate and exporters not even making inquiry. The tone of the New Orleans market has been to easier prices. Messrs. Hall & Stringer in their circular of the 23d say, very little inquiry for export. No spot prime refined to be bought. Crude in less demand, except for strictly prime. Yellow quoted at 46@47c f o b. Soap stock came in last week to the extent of 1,000 bbls from New Orleans, but had almost all been sold out at 1¾c.

Winter cotton oil is easy for yellow with a quiet market, and we heard that sales were made at 53c net, cash. White is dull. White is dull.

The following will show the prices bid at the call each day, and the sales reported on and after call:

MARCH 20.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
March	49 @51	48½@51
April	48 @49	48 @49½
May	48 @49	48½@49½
June	48 @49	48 @49
⅓ Year '78	48 @49	48 @49

100 May 48¾c; 100 ⅓ year 49c; 100 year 47½c.

MARCH 21.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
March	@	49 @50½
April	@	48½@49½
May	@	48½@49½
June	@	48½@49½
⅓ Year '78	@	48½@49½

MARCH 22.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
March	48 @51	48 @50
April	48½@50	48 @50
May	48½@49½	48½@49½
June	48 @49½	48 @49
⅓ Year '78	48 @49½	48 @49

100 ⅓ year 48½c; 100 year 47½c

MARCH 23.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
March	47½@51	48 @49½
April	48 @49½	48 @49
May	48 @49½	48 @49
June	47½@49	47½@49
⅓ Year '78	47½@49	48 @48½

MARCH 25.

	1st Call.	2d Call
March	47½@49	47½@49
April	47½@49	47½@49
May	47½@49	47½@49
June	47½@49	47½@49
⅓ Year '78	47½@49	47½@49

300 ⅓ year 48c; 100 ⅓ year 48c.

MARCH 26.

	1st Call	2d Call.
March	47½@51	47½@49
April	47½@49	47½@48
May	47½@48½	47½@48½
June	47½@48½	47½@48
⅓ Year '78	47½@48	47½@48

200 year 47½c; 200 ⅓ year 47½c.

The following will show the prices bid at the call each Tuesday for the past three weeks:

	March 12.	Mar. 19.	March 26.
March	49	49	47½
April	48¾	48	47½
May	48½	48	47½
June	48½	48	47½
⅓ Year	48	48	47½
Sales for week.	3700	1500	1300

Menhaden oil is dull and neglected, with holders asking 42c, but this is far above buyers' views. No sales of crude reported. Bleached is selling at 48@50c. We note 100 bbls.

Cod oil is jobbing fairly. We note sales of 75 bbls at 50c, and 25 bbls at 52c. American from first hands would not bring more than 45c.

Olive oil is dull and neglected and prices are very irregular. Quotations range from $1 10@1 17½ for ordinary to to prime.

Neatsfoot oil is in good demand for best quality. Quotations range from 65@85c as to quality.

Palm oil is very scarce both in Boston and New York and sales are reported at 8½@8¾c. It is generally thought that a large part of next cargo due at Boston has been sold to arrive.

Cocoanut has been in good jobbing demand at full prices. We quote for Cochin 12½c; Ceylon 10@10½c; Cuban 10½@11; 40 bbls Cuban have been sold but the price was not named. Invoice per "Brenda" is still in store.

Saponified red oil is inactive, prices being above consumers ideas. The quotation is nominally 50@52½c. Elaine is in light demand and is held at 47@48c.

Paraffine oils are quiet and the sales are chiefly of off grades. We do not know of any prime 25 gravity offered at less than 26c, but still there are reports that it can be had for less. The sales reported are 250 bbls 27@28c gravity at 18@20c, and 100 bbls Neutral for export at 28@30c.

Tallow oil is in light demand, city best 70c. Western 62½@65c.

West Virginia oils are dull for natural and Globe is now held at 29c, but not selling from first hands. A lot of 25 bbls 30 gravity sold at 22c. There is a fair business in reduced and 350 bbls sold for home trade, and 200 bbls for export at from 16@19c for winter; 100 bbls summer sold at 13@17c.

—:o:—

OIL CAKE.

While the market is dull and overstocked with Western bag there has been rather more doing, and holders do not seem inclined to accept less than $30 for ordinary quality, and we heard of sales of 300 tons at that price. City is nominal and no sales making. Cotton Cake is dull, but $22 50 was bid for a lot with $23 50 as ked.

—:o:—

SEEDS.

Calcutta linseed is very quiet, our crushers not buying, although some of them are said to have a small supply. Importers as a rule are not offering at lower prices, but any one would probably accept less money to close out stock. There was a lot of 1100 bags in last week and the importer having no stock in store sold it at $1 87½ gold cash. We would quote regular lots from store $2 gold usual terms.

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, March 25, '78.

The crude sperm oil market has been moderately active during the past week, and we note sales of 350 bbls for manufacture at $1 04; 100 bbls for export at $1 04.

The crude whale oil market has also been quite active during the past week, and sales have been made of 700 bbls northern for manufacture at 52c.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25 '78.

This market goes along very evenly with a fair demand for goods and an average amount of sales and every prospect of an increasing demand in the near future.

Linseed oil is selling to only a moderate amount with a full market and steady prices; quoted at 58@59c cash.

WESTERN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Neatsfoot, Tallow, and Lard Oils, and Axle Grease,

No. 812 North Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, Mo.

D. L. SKIDMORE, Pres. & Treas. C. C. HARRIS, Secretary.

Lard oil is in somewhat more demand with a full market, and is quoted at 59@61c stiff.

Winter cottonseed very quiet with no particular demand. only small quantities being disposed of here at 57c; larger quantities can be had at less rates.

Cod oil is as it has been for some time past, very slow. with a large stock on hand, and is quoted at 55c.

Whale and sperm oils are steady, with moderate sales; whale is held at 67@70c, sperm at $1 15@1 17.

Bleached menhaden does not seem to be wanted to any extent, and is quoted at 49@5 c, with a weak market.

Palm oil is in fair demand and with a small stock on hand, is held firm at 8½@8¾c

Paraffine with heavy stock on hand is steady at 30@3?c for 25 gravity.

Price Current.

Oils—Duty in gold: Olive in casks,25c; Salad,in bottles or flasks, $1; Linseed or Flaxseed ,7⅛ lb to gallon 30c. Hemp Seed, 23c; Cotton Seed, 30c per gallon Neats' Foot, Sperm, Whale, Seal, and other Fish of Foreign Fisheries, 20 per cent ad val Cocoa Nut free: Crude Petroleum .20c Refined .40c per gallon; stor $1 per gallon

The following are cash prices for round lots.

Linseed crushers, prices ₱ gal., in casks.	59	@	60
Linseed, in bbls	59	@	60
Linseed, boiled, ₱ do., in bbls	64	@	65
Linseed, refined, ₱ do., in bbls	64	@	65
Mustard Seed, per gal	60	@	62½
Rapeseed, in bbls	75	@	1 00
Whale, crude, Northern, ₱ do., in casks			
" in New Bedford		@	55
Whale, crude, Southern, ₱ do., in casks	50	@	52
Whale, Spring make, natural		@	
Whale, Spring make, Bleached		@	
Whale, natural winter, ₱ do., do	58	@	60
Whale, bleached winter, ₱ do., do	61	@	63
" double bleached	65	@	67
Sperm, crude, prime, ₱ gal., in casks			
New Bedford	1 03	@	1 05
Sperm, Spring make, Natural		@	
Sperm, " make, Bleached		@	
Sperm, natural winter, ₱ do., bbls		@	1 12
Sperm, bleached winter, ₱ do., do		@	1 17
Lard Oil prime City	60	@	62½
Do. prime Western	59	@	61
Do. weather made		@	
Lard Oil, No. 1 ₱ do.,	51	@	52
Lard Oil, No. 1, Extra	54	@	56
Lard Oil, No. 2 ₱ do., do	43	@	50
Cotton Seed crude prime	43	@	44
" " " No 1	36	@	40
Cotton Seed, yellow Southern, ₱ do., do.	48	@	52
Cotton Seed, do. refined winter, ₱ do., do	53	@	56
Cotton Seed, pure salad, ₱ do., do		@	55
Cotton Seed, white winter, ₱ do., do	56	@	57
Cotton Seed, do. summer		@	
Menhaden, select light	41	@	44
Menhaden, select light, strained		@	42
" Bleached	48	@	50
Menhaden, choice brown		@	40
Menhaden, inferior to dark	33	@	39
Bank Oil		@	5
Straits Oil		@	44
Sod Oil, English	55	@	
Sod Oil, American		@	50
Cod Oil, Domestic	45	@	50
Cod Oil, Newfoundland		@	55
Cod Liver Oil	1 05	@	1 15
Degras, per lb	5½	@	6
Olive, Sicily	1 10	@	1 15
Spanish, "	1 10	@	1 15
" Marseilles,"		@	
Neatsfoot, lubricating	80	@	85
Neatsfoot, No. 1	60	@	62½
Neatsfoot, No. 2	55	@	60
Horse oil	55	@	60
Palm, Acera, ₱ lb	8¼	@	8¾
" Sherbro, ₱ lb		@	
Cocoanut, Cuban	10½	@	11
" Ceylon	10	@	10½
" Cochin	12½	@	12¾
" Honolulu		@	
" Domestic		@	
Red Oil, saponified	50	@	52½
Red Oil, Western (Elaine)	47	@	48
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 25 gravity	25	@	27
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 28 gravity	19	@	20
Paraffine Oil, 28 gravity (Cleveland) M & M	26	@	28
Paraffine, 25 gravity, Pittsburg	24	@	27
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 30 gravity	27	@	30
" " "Extra Neutral" (C T P)	30	@	31
Neutral Filtered	35	@	40
Neutral Filtered, White	50	@	60
Olivene	29	@	31
Paraffine Gas Oil	15	@	17
Rosin Oil, first run	14	@	15
Rosin Oil, second run	16	@	17
Rosin Oil, third run	18	@	19
Rosin Oil, fourth run	19	@	21
" Deodorized		@	19
Tallow Oil City(repressed)		@	68
Tallow Oil, Western do	63½	@	15
" City No. 1	52	@	54
West Virginia, pure, 23½ gravity		@	
West Virginia, pure, 29 gravity	28	@	29
West Virginia, pure, 30 gravity	20	@	22
West Virginia, reduced, 28 gravity	16	@	20
" " " 28 gravity	16	@	20
Steam reduced Franklin, 28 gravity	16	@	20
" " " 29 gravity	14	@	20
Dry heat reduced Franklin, 28 gravity	16	@	20
" " 29 gravity	14	@	20
Steam refined cylinder	60	@	75

Oil Cake—

City Thick Oblong, in bags	₱ ton 31 00	@	34 00
City Thin Oblong, in bags	32 00	@	35 00
Western Thin oblong, dom. (currency)	30 00	@	30 50
" Thick "	29 00	@	29 50
Cotton Seed, decorticated	23 00	@	24 00

Seeds—Duty, Linseed, ₱ bushel of 56 lb., 30c gold

Calcutta Linseed, gold, ₱ bush		@	2 00
Bombay " "		@	
Domestic, per bush. currency		@	1 55

Mr. F S. Pease, of Buffalo, who has taken medals and first prizes for oils at all the principal exhibitions throughout the world has published a circular containing full statistics of the production, exports and consumption of petroleum for 1876 and 1877. Mr Pease will exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

W. F. NYE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Superfine Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Oils, and Sperm Sewing Machine Oils.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.

SOUHEUR & NEIZERT,

Antwerp, Belgium,

OIL BROKERS

And General Commission Merchants.

CAUSTIC SODA—500 drums 70 per cent and 60 per cent—Widnes—Golding's—Kurtz'—Hutchinson's. For sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO, 176 Duane St.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 straps arrived and for sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO, 176 Duane St.

JALAP—100 bales prime for sale by GANTZ JONES & Co., 176 Duane street.

LARD OIL.

The United States Centennial Commission have decreed, on report of the Judges, the highest honors upon PEASE'S LARD OIL, as the BEST made.

F. S. PEASE,

MANUFACTURER OF OILS,

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SIMMONDS & GILDEMEISTER,

53 BEAVER STREET.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF

Linseed Cake, Flaxseed, Cottonseed Cake,

COTTONSEED OIL,

AND OTHER WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PRODUCE,

For sale here or for shipment to LONDON and LIVERPOOL to their friends

SIMMONDS, HUNT & CO.

MARYLAND PAINT & COLOR WORKS

C. & N. POPPLEIN, Jr.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BALTIMORE CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, PAINTS, COLORS, dry and in oil, SAND & EMERY PAPER.

BALTIMORE, Md

BAEDER, ADAMSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Glue and Curled Hair, Sand and Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, Ground Emery,

Felting and Felt Hair for Covering Steam Pipes and Boilers and for Lining Refrigerators.

STORES New York, 67 Beekman St. Boston, 143 Milk St. Philadelphia, 730 Market St. Chicago, 182 Lake St.

EDWARD HILL,

25 & 27 CEDAR STREET,

AGENT FOR

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO., [Limited] Hull,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Liquid Paints Mixed Ready for Use in Assorted Tins,

PATENT DRYERS, OCHRES, DRY COLORS, INDIAN REDS, PAINTS GROUND IN OIL, VARNISHES.

COOKSON & CO., Newcastle-on-Tyne,

VENETIAN RED, RED LEAD, ORANGE MINERAL, ANTIMONY, &C.

JARROW CHEMICAL COMPANY, South Shields,

SODA ASH, SAL SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BI CARB, &C.

GVE. BOTELBERGE & CO., GHENT,

ULTRAMARINES,

For Paper Makers, Calico Printers, and Painters' Use,

AND IMPORTER OF

Chemicals and Kauri Gum.

SAMUEL NEVINS,

No. 110 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

WHITING & COLORS.

Paper Makers' Clays and Chemicals,

AND

SOAP MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK, Pres., B. S. FAHNESTOCK, Sec., B. F. VANDEVORT, Treas.

FAHNESTOCK WHITE LEAD CO.,

Corroders and Manufacturers of

PERFECTLY PURE

White Lead,

RED LEAD, ORANGE MINERAL, POTTERS' LEAD, GLASS MAKERS' LEAD & PUTTY.

All our products are guaranteed Strictly Pure.

Quotations furnished on application.

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76 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURG.

FAHNESTOCK PERFECTLY PURE WHITE-LEAD PITTSBURG WHITE-LEAD CO.

Trade Mark.

FAHNESTOCK TRADE MARK WHITE-LEAD COMPANY

DRY COLORS

MINED AND MANUFACTURED BY

J. S. RODENBOUGH & CO.,

EASTON PAINT WORKS, Easton, Pa.

Try our Samples and Prices of

Burnt and Raw Umbers, and Sienna, Indian Red, Golden Ochre, Drop and Super Blacks, Crocus Martis, Metallics and other Colors.

THE ROSS MILL

THE BEST BURR STONE MILL

IN THE WORLD, FOR

White Lead, Coach Colors, Paints, Paris White, &c., in Oil, Water or Varnish, Printing Ink, Chocolate, Paste Blacking, Axle Grease Ready Mixed Paints, &c., Millwright Work Paint Mixers and Machine Work.

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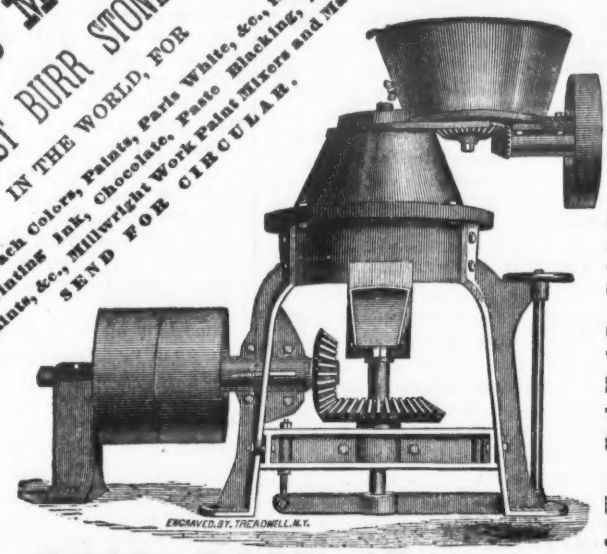


Also Mills for Flour, Feed, Meal, Dry Paints, Drugs, Spices, Baking Powder, &c.

CHAS. ROSS, JR.,

81 & 83 First St., Brooklyn E. D., N. Y.

20 minutes from City Hall, New York, via Roosevelt St Ferry, or 5 minutes from Grand St., New York, via Division Ave. Ferry.

VANE, CALVERT & CO.

705 & 707 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS MO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR

ENAMEL PAINT. BEAUTY CHEAPNESS DURABILITY TRADE MARK

Celebrated Ready-Mixed

PAINTS,

WHITE AND BLACK AND EVERY CONCEIVABLE SHADE AND COLOR ALL READY MIXED FOR THE BRUSH, REQUIRING NO THINNING OR DRIERS.

Guaranteed to be the Best Paint in the United States.

SAMPLE CARD AND PRICE LIST SENT FREE

Brooklyn White Lead Co.,

INCORPORATED 1825.

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND IN OIL.

Office, 89 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

ANCHOR WHITE LEAD CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1828. CINCINNATI, O.

ANCHOR WHITE LEAD WORKS. GOSHORN BRO'S. PURE CINCINNATI, O.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD

DRY AND IN OIL.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that our TRADE MARK has been in continuous use since 1828, and that the TRADE MARK, TOGETHER WITH THE BRAND AND THE WORD ANCHOR (AS APPLIED TO WHITE LEAD), ARE SECURED TO OUR EXCLUSIVE USE BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, having been registered in the Patent Office at Washington.

INCORPORATED 1873.

A. T. GOSHORN, Pres't. E. C. GOSHORN, Sec'y.

CHAS. H. HOWELL & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

PARIS GREEN

And French Standard Green,

DRY AND IN OIL.

REIDBACH & SON 124 EAST HOUSTON ST NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF CARMINE-PASTE FOR ALL PURPOSES

THIS ARTICLE UNSURPASSED IN ITS BRILLIANCY AND ITS ECONOMICAL QUALITIES. WILL PROVE TO BE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

SOLD BY ALL PRINCIPAL PAINTER'S SUPPLY STORES

PAINT MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, Mar. 25.

There has been a marked improvement in all kind of paints and colors since our last, and manufacturers are doing a good spring trade. The building occupied by the United States White Lead Company at 124 Fourth street, Philadelphia was destroyed by fire last night, and the Company has probably met with considerable loss. At a meeting of stockholders of the Albion Lead Works, at Taunton, Mass., held a few days ago the general sentiment was in favor of forming a new company to take the works.

The exports since January 1 are as follows:

	Pkgs.	Values.
Oxide of Zinc.....	1760	$16927
White Lead.....	238	701
Red Lead.....	4	76
Ultramarine.....	1	12
Vermilion.....	....	....
Paints not spec.....	1629	14842
Varnish.....	1040	14991

The following will show the total imports of paints for week ending March 25: Bronze powder 10 cs; chalk 997 tons; chrome green 4 cs; do. yellow 1 cs; Dutch metal 7 cs; glue 11 cks; iron oxide 78 bbls; manganese 7 cks; paint 5 cks; white lead 12 cks.

White lead is in good jobbing demand and prices continue firm for American, with sales of 10 tons dry at 7c. In oil, sales are free at 8½c for lots. English in oil is selling freely; 10 tons B B sold, to arrive, at 9¾c gold; F B and W and J only selling in a jobbing way at 9¾@10c currency.

American zinc has met with a good demand, and quotations are still maintained. Sales of 75 bbls slightly off color, at 4⅝c; prime white is in good request and is held at 5@5½c. French zinc, red seal is quoted at 8c gold, with sales of 75 bbls in lots at this figure. L Z O firm at 7½@7⅝c gold.

Barytes are in fair demand. Sales have been made during the week of 38 tons, a little off color, at $17 currency. A small lot of French, about 12 tons were sold at $30 per ton, currency.

Paris white, cliff stone, is in good demand; manufacturers report that they are selling as fast as they can turn it out at $1 40@1 50, according to quantity. Queensgate is jobbing at $1 70 with small sales only.

Whiting is quiet and the market overstocked. Common is held at 35c, but for a round parcel, this could be shaded. Gilders is in moderate demand, prices ranging from 50@85c, as to quality.

China clay still rules quiet with the prices in favor of buyers. We know of two lots now in the market that could be bought at $14 50@$15 per ton. We hear of a sale of 50 tons from store at $18.

Talc continues in moderate demand with 1½c quoted for French in round lots, and 1¼c for domestic best.

Terra alba has been in fair jobbing request during the week. Held at 1@1½c in round lots.

Chalk is in light demand; sales of 400 tons ex-Denmark at 40c.

Quicksilver vermilion has been in moderate jobbing demand since our last. It is held at 55@57½c gold.

American vermilion is moderate demand and is quoted at 14@14½c for best, and lower grades at 13½@13¾c, with sales of 8 tons at 13½c.

Red Lead—There is no English selling that we hear of, but prices continue firm at 9@9½c gold. The manufacturers of American lead report a fair demand at 7@7½c currency.

French orange mineral has not met with any great demand since our last; the quotation continues firm at 12½c. English brands are jobbing at 10@10½c gold in casks and ½c per lb extra for smaller packages.

English Venetian red is selling fairly in a jobbing way. Arrivals during the week have been fair, most of which had been sold previous to arrival. We quote for Cookson's from dock 1 55; ex-store 1 65@1 70. Sales have been made of 100 bbls to arrive at 1 65.

Carmine is ruling quiet with but a few jobbing sales making. Held at $4 75 for lots and $5 in smaller quantities.

Ochres continue in fair demand and prices are maintained. Sales of 200 bbls N M B at 1 25 and 250 bbls Bermuda at 1½c.

Paris green is in fair demand, and parcels held at 22c, though for a round parcel we think this might be shaded.

Turkey umber, crude, is only in a retail demand. The quotation from store is 1¾@2c. Burnt and raw powdered umbers have been in fair demand from the West. Raw is held at 3½c and burnt at 4@4½c as to quality.

Italian sienna, burnt lump, has been in fair request. Sales 60 cks to arrive at 2¾c gold, and 27 cks ex-store at 3¼c currency. Of raw there have been no sales made that we hear of.

Metallic paints have been in fair demand the past week from the West, but the New York and Eastern markets are not buying to any extent. Manufacturers are selling from factories at prices equal to $25, delivered here, but this might be shaded for one brand here, which is held by outside parties, and will probably be closed out at best price it will bring.

Sandpaper has not changed since our last; the demand continues good and prices firm.

Domestic glues are in moderate demand. Jobbing sales of 198 bbls, principally at 16c, have been made. Imported are in fair demand and considerable jobbing sales have been made at ruling figures. Held at 8@13c as to quality.

American window glass is still in light demand. The discounts continue 70 per cent for 60 days, with 2 per cent extra for 10 days and 1 per cent extra for 30 days. For lots of 200 boxes an extra discount of 5 per cent will be given.

French window glass is ruling quiet with but a light jobbing demand to be noted. The discounts have been changed through the week and are now 60 and 10 per cent for single and 60 and 20 per cent for double.

Ultramarines have not changed since our last. There is a fair jobbing request for domestic at 14@20c, and imported is in moderate demand at 14@16c.

Varnish gums continue in moderate request and prices are still firm. Shellac is moving in a jobbing way but no round sales have been made that we hear of. The market is firm, and the stock is not so large as is generally supposed. Good authority estimates the stock at 4,500 against 10,000 last year at this season. Quotations are 22@28c for D C; 19@20c for V S O; 18@19c for Diamond I, and 16@17c for garnet, all gold. For a round parcel of the last three a lower figure would be accepted, but for small lots even higher prices are asked. By cable from Calcutta we hear that D C shellac was held there yesterday at Rs. 35 per maund.

Philadelphia Paint Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, '78.

Business in this market seems to hold its own and is fairly brisk, the aggregate amount of sales being very satisfactory for the times, and dealers are feeling very much encouraged by the prospect of a fair spring trade. Prices have not changed to any extent, but business is very satisfactory.

White lead in oil has been selling quiet freely of late in small lots, and is held firm at old rates of 9c for small lots, and 8½c for larger quantities.

Dry lead is in more demand and sales are on the increase, quoted at 7¾c.

American zinc is lively with an increasing demand; quotations are 5¼@5½c, according to quality; low grades are held at 4¾@5c. French zinc, with an increase in sales, is held at 7¾@8c gold.

Whiting in fair demand only. Commercial is quoted at 37½@40c; gilders fine 55@85c. Chalk quiet, neglected and

JOHN JEWETT & SONS,

182 Front Street,

JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD TRADE MARK

CORRODERS
—OF—
LEAD,
AND
CRUSHERS
—OF—
LINSEED,

JEWETT'S PERFECTLY PURE LINSEED OIL RAW, BOILED & REFINED

NEW-YORK.

ENGLISH VENETIAN RED.
"Bell" Brand.
HOBBS, POPE & CO.,
No. 174 High St., Boston.
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
The best quality and lowest price.

VENETIAN RED,
W. E. CUTTER & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Manufacture Venetian Red of the finest quality. Shade, coloring power and body equal to Cookson's, but ground finer, and lower in price. This is not a mineral paint or clay, or Red with "terra alba" base, but genuine Venetian Red, made exactly like the best English brands.

The Atlantic White Lead
AND
LINSEED OIL CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead,
("ATLANTIC")
ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD PURE. WARRANTED ROBERT COLGATE & CO. TRADE MARK.
RED LEAD, LITHARGE,
For Painters and Glassmakers.
LINSEED OIL,
RAW, BOILED, AND REFINED,
In Casks or Barrels.
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
287 PEARL STREET, New York.
QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

St. Louis Chemical and Zinc Works.

OXIDE OF ZINC.
Refined and Floated
BARYTES
Yellow Ochre,
Manufactured by
PAGE & KRAUSSE,
410 Almond St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Who are the only parties in the U. S. who make
FLOATED BARYTES.

A. B. ANSBACHER,
43 John Street, New York,
SOLE AGENT FOR
The Ansbacher Manufacturing Co.'s
SPECIALTIES:
VERMILIONS, CARMINES, PARIS GREENS, LAKES AND FINE COLORS.
DRY, PULP, AND IN OIL.

very dull, with no arrivals for the week.

Paris white selling fairly with prices steady, and is quoted at $1 43@1 45 currency.

Orange mineral in good demand. The best qualities are held at 9c gold for imported, with American at 8@8½c.

Barytes are in fair demand particularly for off colors. Regular is selling for $35@$40 per ton, the latter price for floated.

China clay is still small in stock and prices are still at $19@20 gold; ordinary can be had for $17@18 gold.

Quicksilver vermilion is not wanted to any extent and is held at 55c gold. American is quoted at 13@14c.

Carmine, with no call, is quoted at $4 75@5 gold.

Venetian red very slow and dull. Cookson's quoted at $1 65@1 70 with a small stock on hand.

American red lead very quiet at 7¼@7½c.

Metallic paints very dull; quoted at $25.

Paris green, demand fair and quoted at 22@24c for future delivery; for immediate delivery something off this would be taken.

Glues dull and quiet with small sales; quoted at 8@15c according to quality.

American window glass has fallen off again during the week and the demand is only moderate with discounts at 70 and 2½@5½.

We would call the attention of capitalists to the card for "Partner Wanted" in this issue. Not that we personally know anything about the gentleman advertising, but from the fact that he gives his name and address, which is the best indication of his good intentions.

PARTNER WANTED.

In the Wholesale and Retail Paint and Oil business in the city of Chicago.

BEST STAND IN THE CITY.

Capital required $10,000 to $20,000

Address,

Sanford B. Phillips,

Sherman House,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN D. McCLINCEY,

BROKER IN

PAINTS,

White Lead, Linseed Oil and Chemicals,

240 PEARL STREET,

New York.

Out of town orders solicited.

Price Current.

Paints—*Duty*: On White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents ℔ lb; Paris White, ℔ lb, 1c; Whiting, dry, 1 c. ℔ lb; Dry Ocares 5 to ℔ lb; Oxide of Zinc, 1¼c. ℔ lb; Ochre, ground in oil, $1 50 ℔ 100 lb; Spanish Brown, 25 ℔ cent ad val; China Clay, $3 ℔ ton; Venetian Red, Ivory and Bone Black and Vermilion 25 ℔ cent ad val; WhiteChalk, free; Sulphate Barytes, crude and refined, ¼ cent ℔ lb. Ultramarine, 6c per lb.

Dry Colors.

BLACKS.			
English Drop Black	11	@	18
American	10	@	14
Frankfort	25	@	30
American Ivory	2¾	@	3½
Lampblack prime	10	@	25
" ordinary	5	@	10
BLUES.			
Chinese Blue	65	@	75
Prussian "	30	@	60
Soluble "	60	@	70
Cobalt "	5 00	@	8 00
Ultramarine Blue	14	@	20
Celestial	7	@	10
Blue Verditer	25	@	30
" Refiners	60	@	75
BROWNS.			
Sienna Italian burnt and powd.	8	@	10
" " " lumps	6	@	8
" " raw powd	8	@	10
" " " lumps	5	@	7
" American burnt and powd.	2½	@	3
" " raw	2½	@	3
Umber Turkey, burnt and powd.	4½	@	5½
" " " lumps	3½	@	4
" " raw and powd.	4	@	5
" " " lumps	2	@	3
" " American powd.		@	2½
" " " raw		@	2½
Vandyke Brown, English	6½	@	9
" " American	3	@	4
Spanish Brown	1½	@	1½
GREENS.			
Chrome Green	10	@	20
Hibernia "	14	@	20
Paris "	16	@	22
Brunswick Green	7	@	10
English Bronze Green	13	@	16
" Quaker "	13	@	16
French Verdigris, powd	40	@	45
REDS.			
Carmine, No 40 gold	4 75	@	6 50
Crocus Martis	6	@	7
Indian Red, English	6½	@	14
Tuscan " "	20	@	25
Turkey " "	12	@	15
Litharge Eng. Flake	10	@	10½
" Amer. pow'd	7½	@	7½
Red Lead, Eng gold	9¾	@	9¾
" American	7¾	@	7½
Orange Mineral, Eng'lish gold	9½	@	10
" " French		@	11¾
Rose Pink, English "		@	10½
" American cur'cy		@	10½
Vermilion, Imported English		@	
" American Quicksilver gold	55	@	57½
" Chinese "	80	@	85
" Trieste "	75	@	80
" American	13	@	14½
Venetian Red, Cookson's		@	1¾
" " H R & Co		@	1¾
" " Bell Brand		@	1¾
" " American		@	1½
YELLOW.			
Chrome Yellow	10	@	25
Ochre, Rochelle gold	1 40	@	1½
" Havre	1½	@	1¾
" Washed Dutch gold	4½	@	5
" French "	4¼	@	4¾
" " Native Oxford, lump	10	@	12
" " " powd	12	@	14
" Golden		@	

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

China White	14	@	16
Flake "	15	@	18
Kremnitz, White	18	@	22
American Dry White Lead	7	@	7¼
English " " " gold	9½	@	9¾
Zinc White, V. M. Co.'s Green Seal g'd	10	@	10½
" " Red gold	8	@	8¼
" " American Ex	5½	@	5¾
" " No. 1	5	@	5¼

Mineral and Metallic Paints.

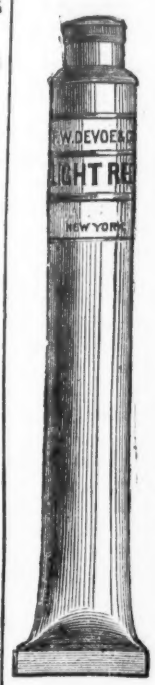
Brandon Yellow	1¾	@	
" Red	1¾	@	
" Brown	1¾	@	
Eagle Metallic	1½	@	2
Lehigh Brown	1½	@	2
Prince's Metallic	1½	@	2
Prince Bro's Iron Ore Paint	1¾	@	2
Richmond Metallic	1½	@	2

Miscellaneous.

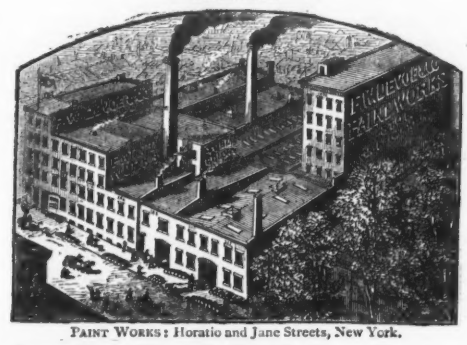
Barytes	2	@	2½
Chalk	¾	@	¾
China Clay per ton	18 00	@	23 00
Whiting, Commercial	40	@	55
" Gilders'	60	@	75
Paris White, English Cliffstone		@	1¾
" " American		@	1½
French Talc	3	@	3½
Terra Alba	1¾	@	1¾
Dentists' Plaster per bbl	3 00	@	
Calcined " "	2 75	@	
Marble Dust " "	1 75	@	
Pumice Stone, original cks	1¾	@	1¾
" " selected lumps, in bbls.	2¾	@	4
" " powdered pure, "		@	2¾
Rotten " original cks		@	4
" " selected lumps	5	@	15
" " powd red, in bb's	3	@	4
Rubbing Stone	5	@	7
Smalts, German Blue	13	@	15
" Super Black	8	@	10
" Extra "	4	@	5

Paints in Oil.

Coach Black in Japan	25	@	50
" " in Oil	18	@	25
Drop	18	@	2
Chinese Blue	60	@	70
Prussian "	30	@	50
Ultramarine Blue	30	@	35
Burnt Sienna	10	@	17
Raw "	10	@	17
Burnt Umber	10	@	16
Raw "	10	@	16
Van Dyke Brown	10	@	17
Chrome Green	10	@	18
Paris "	25	@	25
English Permanent	35	@	40
Narbonne Verdigris	60	@	70
Indian Red	14	@	20
Venetian Red	10	@	12
Flat Brick Red	12½	@	14
American Vermilion	20	@	30
Chrome Yellow	15	@	25
Oxford Stone Yellow	15	@	25
Golden Ochre	12	@	15
French "	10	@	12
Patent Dryer, Eng. in bulk gold	6¼	@	
" " " in cans gold		@	8
" " Am. "	9	@	10
English White Lead gold	10	@	10¼
American Pure White Lead, "	8	@	8¼
Zinc White V M Co. Green Seal	11	@	12
" " " Red "	10	@	11
" " " G S in poppy oil		@	
" " " R S " "		@	
" " " American	7	@	9
" " " French, in varn.	22	@	25
" " " Am., in varnish	18	@	20



TRADE MARK.



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F. W. DEVOE & CO.,

Corner of Fulton & William Streets, New York,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

WHITE LEAD, ZINC WHITE,

COLORS,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

AND

VARNISHES.

Varnish Factory, Newark, N. J.

Frederick W. Devoe. James F. Drummond. Frederick Saunders, Jr. J. Scavar Page.

The Adams White Lead Co.

27 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF

STRICTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND IN OIL.

Wmsburg Color & Chemical Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

'S' Brand Paris Green, Milori Yellows,

Turkey Red, and other Fine Colors, Pulp and Dry.

Sole Agents for C. LOWE & CO., of Manchester, Eng.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbolic Acid, Picric Acid, Aurine, Etc.

Factory, 62 to 68 N. 11th St., Brooklyn. EDWARD HORE.

Office, 15 Cedar St., N. Y. JAMES P. BARNETT.

Pittsburgh White Lead and Oil Works.

SUYDAM, LAWRENCE & CO.,

Corroders and Manufacturers of

White & Red Lead

AND LINSEED OIL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Putty, in bulk	1¾@ 2
" in blads	2½@ 3

SANDPAPER.
Discount 15 per cent.

Flint Paper, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	$4 25 per ream.
" " No. 2, 2½ and 3	4 75 " "
Roll, Extra Flint Paper, in 50 yard rolls, width 23½ in.	
No. 00 to 1½	9c per yard.
No 2	10c " "
No. 2½	11c " "
No. 3	12c " "
Star Paper, all Numbers	$3 25 per ream.
Emery Paper, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	6 50 " "
" " No. 2	7 50 " "
" " No. 2½	9 50 " "
" " No. 3	11 50 " "
" Cloth, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	18 00 " "
" " No. 2	20 00 " "
" " No. 2½	24 00 " "
" " No. 3	26 00 " "
00, 0, 100, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3	
Flour, 120, 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 54, 46.	

GLUE.

No.	
A Extra	@36
I Extra	@32
I	@27
IX	@22
1¼	@18
1⅜	@16
1½	@15
1⅝	@13
1¾	@11
2	@10
2¼	@ 9
2½	@ 8

VARNISHES.

AMERICAN.		
Imitation English	per gal.	4 25@4 75
Wearing Body	"	3 25@4 25
Coach No. 1	"	1 25@1 50
" No. 2	"	1 00@1 25
Furniture, Extra No. 1	"	1 25@1 50
No. 1	"	0 80@1 25
" No. 2	"	0 75@1 00
White Copal	"	2 75@3 00
" Damar	"	1 20@1 50
" Shellac	"	2 25@3 25
Gold Size	"	1 75@2 50
Black Asphaltum	"	0 60@1 10
Black Baking Japan	"	0 90@1 25
Finishing Baking	"	1 40@1 75
Black Paraffine	"	0 45@0 50
Brown Japan	"	0 75@1 45
Valentine's coach	"	4 00@6 00
Rosenberg's Standard Carriage	"	2 75@5 50
" " House Painters		1 50@5 00
ENGLISH.		
Harland & Son's	"	5 50@6 50
Noble & Hoare's	gold	5 50@6 00
Blundell, Spence & Co's	"	5 00@....

VARNISH GUMS.
(See also drug list).

Copal, Angola cleaned	per lb.	45 @70
" Benguela cleaned	"	45 @65
" Sierra Leone cleaned	"	31 @35
" Zanzibar A	"	1 00@1 10
" " AA	"	75 @85
" " AAA	"	....@55
" Manila	"	6½@ 7½
Damar, Singapore	"	20 @22
" Batavia	"	22 @24
Kauri, scraped	"	10 @14
" chiseled	"	17 @19
" selected	"	25 @30
Masti	"	1 75@2 00
Sandrac	"	26 @31
Shellac, native	"	....@20
" 2d English	"	20 @21
" D C	gold. "	22 @25
garnet, gold	"	....@18
bleached	"	....@19

WINDOW GLASS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN,

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
SINGLE.				
6x 8 to 10 x 15	$7 50	$6 75	$6 25	$5 75
11x14 to 16x24	8 50	7 75	7 25	6 50
18x22 to 20x30	10 75	9 75	8 75	7 75
15x36 to 24x30	12 25	10 75	9 00	....
26x28 to 24x36	13 00	11 50	9 75	....
26x36 to 26x44	14 50	13 25	10 75	...
26x46 to 30x50	15 00	14 00	11 25	....
30x52 to 30x54	16 00	14 50	12 00	....
30x56 to 34x56	17 25	15 50	13 50	....
4x58 to 34x60	18 25	17 25	15 00	...
36x60 to 40x60	20 75	18 75	17 25	...
DOUBLE	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10 x 15	$12 00	$11 00	$10 00	$9 00
11x14 to 16x24	13 75	12 50	11 75	10 5
18x22 to 20x30	17 25	15 75	14 00	....
15x36 to 24x30	19 75	17 25	14 50	....
26x28 to 24x36	21 00	18 50	15 75	....
26x36 to 26x44	23 25	21 25	17 25	....
26x46 to 30x50	24 00	22 50	18 00	....
30x52 to 30x54	25 75	23 25	19 25	....
30x56 to 34x56	27 75	25 00	21 75	....
34x58 to 34x60	29 25	27 75	24 00	...
36x60 to 40x60	33 25	30 00	27 75	....

Discount, French single 60 and 10 per cent; double 60 and 20 per cent.

Sizes above— $10 00 per box extra for every five inches.

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket.

An additional 10 per cent will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide.

ENGLISH PATENTS FOR MAKING PAINTS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

GLUE SUBSTITUTE.

A.D. 1857, December 29.—No. 3179.

Thompson, Henry—(Provisional protection only)—"Improvements in the application or use of a certain substance as a substitute for glue, paste, cement, varnish, and other similar compounds." The inventor proposes to use silicates of potash and soda as a substitute for glue in joiners' and cabinet work; for paste in hanging papers; for cement in making roads pavements, and floors; and for varnish for ironwork and machinery. The advantages claimed are "greater strength easier application and cheapness."

A NEW COMPOSITION PAINT.

A.D. 1858, February 24.—No. 309.

Browning Henry—(*Provisional protection only*)—"This invention has for its object an improved composition for covering iron and other ships' bottoms and other surfaces." The "composition consists of verdigrease ground in turpentine, thinned with dammar varnish, white copal, or what is called paper varnish The composition is used as an ordinary paint, or is laid on as a thick paste. The composition may be stained or colored by ordinary materials used for paints."

BARYTES.

CARBONATE.
Selected Lump and Nut Size
Superior Quality about 90 per cent.

SULPHATE,
Lump, Ground and Floated
Mines produce regular supplies.

Apply to **GEO. G. BLACKWELL,**
5 Chapel St., Liverpool.
Mangancse, Arsenic, Fluor Spar for all purposes.

ENTERPRISE PAINT WORKS.

Enterprise Ready Mixed Paints

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND MOST DURABLE PAINTS ON EARTH.

Price, 65c to $1 25 per gallon net.

Send for Price-List.

Office, 829 North 16th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

TRADE MARK, PATENTED.

PRINCE'S METALLIC PAINT,
AN INDESTRUCTIBLE COATING FOR
IRON, TIN, OR WOOD,
For Sale by the Trade and
PRINCE'S METALLIC PAINT CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
166 Fulton Street, New York.

☞ As certain parties are offering for sale a SPURIOUS Paint as Prince's Metallic Paint, under an IMITATION NAME, pu chasers will please see that each barrel has Trade Mark labeled on the head, and our name on the side. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

PRINCE BROS' "IRONORE" PAINT.
BASE UNCHANGEABLE
N.Y. lbs.
Trade Mark.

THE BEST ROOFING PAINT IN THE WORLD
A PERFECT COVERING FOR ALL SURFACES,
Metallic, Wood, Brick, Stone, &c.
QUALITY UNEQUALLED.
For sale by the Trade and
PRINCE BROS
Manfrs & Sole Agents,
96 Cedar St., N. Y.
Sons of late Robert Prince

Manufacturers of all kinds of
BRUSHES,
JOHN G. McMURRAY & CO.,
277 Pearl Street, New York.

CAMPBELL & THAYER,
89 MAIDEN LANE,
Linseed Crushers,
PURE LINSEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED.
Also LINSEED CAKE.

T. J. McCOY, Pres't. T. H. McCOY, Sec'y.
AMERICAN WHITE LEAD CO.,
Louisville, Ky.,
CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE
WHITE LEAD,
DRY AND IN OIL.
☞ We guarantee our Manufactures to be Strictly Pure.

WM. PENN PAINT WORKS.
WM. EVANS, 252 South Front St., Phila.,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
WHITE LEAD, FRENCH & AM. ZINCS, DRY & GROUND COLORS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, &C., &C.

BATTELLE & RENWICK,
163 Front Street, New York,
AGENTS FOR
THE ULSTER White Lead Co.

Niagara Laboratory, Refined Saltpetre,
BROOKLYN SULPHUR WORKS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
Chemicals, Nitrate of Soda, Crude Saltpetre, &c., &c.

TRADE MARK.

J. T. Lewis & Bros.,
231 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD,
Red Lead, Litharge,
ORANGE MINERAL, LINSEED OIL
AND PAINTERS' COLORS.

VALENTINE & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES

FOR THE COACH AND RAILWAY TRADE AND FOR EXPORT
323 Pearl Street, New York.

SHERWIN, WILLIAMS & CO.
CLEVELAND.
Manuf's Finest Paints and Colors.

"Standard White Lead Works."

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

RED LEAD, ORANGE MINERAL,

POTTER'S LEAD ZINC PAINT, PUTTY AND COLORS.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Fac-simile of Metal Tablet attached to every Package of our Brand.

REWARD
WE WILL GIVE
$ 20 IN GOLD
FOR EACH AND EVERY OUNCE OF
ADULTERATION FOUND IN WHITE LEAD
(OF OUR MANUFACTURE,) BEARING OUR NAME
WE GUARANTEE STRICT PURITY, AND A
DEGREE OF FINENESS AND WHITENESS
UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER BRAND
Beymer Bauman & Co
PATENTED

Awarded the **GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM**, November, 1875, by the Pittsburgh Tradesmen's Industrial Institute over all competitors for the **BEST WHITE LEAD.** ☞ Our price is as low as that of any other Corroder Freight equalized with any City where White Lead is manufactured. ORDERS SOLICITED.

Office, No. 42 FIFTH AV., adjoining EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS.

HELLER & MERZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ULTRAMARINE BLUE.

FOR PAINTERS, STAINERS, WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WINDOW SHADES MANUFACTURERS, BLEACHERS, CALICO PRINTERS, INK MANUFACTURERS, MATCH MANUFACTURERS, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J. **OFFICE, 55 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.**

PARGETIZED PACKAGES.

FOR

Coal, Sperm, Lard, Linseed,

OR ANY OTHER OILS.

Alcohol, Benzine, Varnish and LIQUID PAINTS.

Time has proved these Packages to be the *most reliable* for *liquid or ready-mixed paints*, the Parget or inside coating preventing any absorption of Oil, therefore when opened the paint turns out exactly as when packed, regardless of the time standing unopened.

As a general shipping package they are unequalled; being strongly bound, they will stand any amount of rough handling, and can be shipped without casing.

TRADE PARGETIZED. MARK. PATENTED Dec. 19, 1876.

Manufactured by

THE PARGETIZED CAN CO.,

KEENE, N. H.

H. W. JOHNS'

ASBESTOS

TRADE MARK

LIQUID PAINTS.

Twelve newest shades and standard colors, warranted unequalled by any in purity, richness and permanency of color, beauty of finish, and durability.

ROOF PAINT—for tin and shingle roofs, iron work, agricultural implements, fences, out-buildings, etc. *We guarantee this to be a better and more economical paint than has ever before been offered to the public for similar purposes.*

FIRE-PROOF PAINT—for the protection of inside wood work of factories, bridges, boiler rooms, and other wooden structures in danger of ignition from sparks, cinders or flames.

H. W. JOHNS Manufacturing Company,

87 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF ASBESTOS ROOFING, STEAM PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS, STEAM PACKING, FIRE ACID AND WATERPROOF SHEATHINGS, LININGS, COATINGS, CEMENTS, &c., &c.

☞ Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, Price-Lists, Terms to Dealers, &c., free by mail.

FOWLER, CRAMPTON & CO

142 & 144 FRONT STREET,

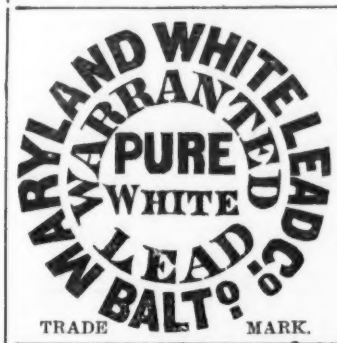
PROPRIETORS OF THE

Nassau Linseed Oil Mills.

Raw, Boiled and Refined

LINSEED OIL,

In Casks and Bbls., in lots to suit Buyers, at Lowest Market Rates.



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WHITE LEAD COMPANY,

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CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

DRY WHITE LEAD AND WHITE LEAD IN OIL.

We guarantee all our manufactures to be perfectly pure.

JOHN CURLETT, President,

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Office—89 WEST LOMBARD STREET.

A DECIDED BARGAIN FOR JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN WHITE LEAD.

We offer within the next thirty days one hundred tons of the popular brand of "Bull Head White Lead" at a decided bargain. Write for price.

A. WILHELM & BRO.,

Manufacturers of White Lead, Zinc and Painters fine Colors,

221, 223, 225 Popular Street, READING, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Specialty in White Lead for the jobbing trade.

KEYSTONE WHITE LEAD WORKS.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY,

Corroders and Manufacturers of STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, Dry and in Oil, RED LEAD, ORANGE MINERAL, LITHARGE, COLORS, and PUTTY.

Office, 37 Wood Street, - - - - PITTSBURGH, PA.

We guarantee quality of our goods equal to any produced in the country, and orders will have prompt attention.

REWARD!
Will give $25 in GOLD for every ounce of adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture, bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of Fineness and Whiteness unequalled by any other Brand.
Armstrong & McKelvy.

CORNELL LEAD COMPANY

CORRODERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe

AND

SHEET LEAD.

For Sale by all Dealers. BUFFALO, N. Y.

LAMP-BLACK.

FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST GRADES,

Manufactured by L. MARTIN & CO.,

118 WALNUT STREET, *(Second Floor, Front)* **PHILADELPHIA.**

SILVER MEDALS awarded by the Franklin Institute, 1852; Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston, 1860; American Institute, New York, 1867; and Franklin Institute, November, 1874; also Diploma and Medal by International Exhibition, Phila., 1876.

☞ We particularly caution purchasers against parties who are fraudulently appropriating our well-known brands, originated by us, and familiar to the Trade for a quarter of a century.

GRIDLEY & COFFIN,

87 Maiden Lane, New York,

SOLE AGENTS OF THE

BERMUDA OCHRE Company

Desire to call the attention of the TRADE to the superior quality of their YELLOW OCHRES, which they confidently offer as equal in any respect to the best brands of ROCHELLE, and being carefully floated more desirable. Samples forwarded by mail on application.

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Importer of INDIGO, MADDER, COCHINEAL, &C.
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IMPORTER OF
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ANILINE COLORS,
Agent in Boston, PAUL M. SWAIN, 117 Milk Street.

DIX & MORRIS,
IMPORTERS OF
Drugs, Gums, Indigo, Madders, Nutgalls,
Persian Berries, Olive Oil, Concentrated
Lemon Juice, Albumen, &c., &c.
AMERICAN AGENTS FOR
THOS. JENNINGS' MAGNESIAS, and
J. R. Haas & Co.'s Indigotin and Extracts of Indigo.
48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. P. O. Box 4286.

DYES.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, March 26.

The market in the line of dyes and dye stuffs is without material change, either in respect to price or volume of business. Sales are confined to small lots, and if buyers are not forward to buy, neither are holders inclined to force their goods on to the market at a sacrifice. The general impression is that any change must be for the better, and that prices will improve.

Indigo—The market remains quiet. There have been small sales of Bengals to consumers at prices ranging from 1 10@1 20 gold. The medium grades of Guatemalas are mostly closed out. A few ceroons have been sold the past week at 80@85c. Madras and Manila are jobbing in small lots, Madras at 75@80c, Manila at 70@73c.

Gambier is in small demand among the large consumers. Sales in small lots are made at 4¼c@4⅜c; larger lots are sold at 4⅜c; 184 bales are reported sold at latter figure; and 200 bales at 4 3-16c.

Fustic—Since our last there has been a small arrival, and the stock in market continues small. We note sale 58 tons Tampico at about $23. The quotations $20@23 for prime are unchanged.

Logwood—Prime qualities of Hayti are in steady demand. We note sale of 120 tons Honduras at $12 50; 260 tons Cape Hayti at about $19 50; Hayti wood is quoted at $19@22; Jamaica $20@21; Honduras $21@23. We hear of no sales of Laguna or Campeachy wood.

Turmeric—We note sale of 300 bags ex-ship at private terms; quotations 4⅛@4¾c gold.

Cochineal—We hear of no movement. The market is quiet and sales are limited to small jobbing lots. Quotations are unchanged.

Divi divi remains quiet. We hear of no large sales. Quotations nominal, $55@$65 for prime.

Cutch jobbing in small lots at 5⅜@5½c. We note sales of 50 bales at 5¼c. Cutch was quoted at Calcutta on the 25th inst. at 7 Rs. per maund.

Bichrome—Market quiet. Sales mostly confined to small lots at 11¾@12c. 25 cks Scotch are reported sold to arrive at 11⅝c currency.

Sumac continues quiet. Sales of Sicily firsts "Dalia" in small lots have been made at $102½@105. Quotations range for Sicily firsts from $95@105. Virginia is quoted at $58@60 for prime. 10 tons sold slightly damaged at $55.

Sago flour is without change, quoted at 3¾@4c.

Safflower—A few small sales have been made at 28c. Quotations are 25@28c.

Madder is in small demand. Sales of 10 casks C C A reported sold at about 5¼c gold. Quotations range from 5¼@6½ for Dutch; French 4¼@5c.

Archills and archill extracts are in moderate demand. Archills are quoted, the single at 8c and the double at 10c gold, for jobbing lots. The English extracts are quoted at 15½@22c gold; French diamond S 28c gold; Poirrier's standard 23@24c gold, as to quantity; French "T C" brand 17@21c gold, as to quality and quantity.

Anilines—The spring trade for aniline colors of the various brands is increasing. Aniline salt is quoted for crystals at 35@40c gold; for cake 30c; aniline oil, prime, 28@30c gold.

Logwood Extract—Trade active. Domestic solid is quoted at 9@9½c currency. Liquid imported, as to quantity and strength, 8@10c gold.

Safflower extract is selling in small lots, and is quoted at $3 75 gold, for Burton's English brand; French, Petard's, $3 75, for jobbing lots.

Cudbear is moving in small lots, and is quoted for L & M standard French, "T C" brand, at 16@25c gold, as to quality and quantity. Poirrier 13@30c; E S and C 18@25c; Smith's, Eng., No. 1, 14c; superfine 18½c.

Quercitron Extract—French prime is quoted at 22½@25c gold. American at 6½c currency. Flavine 35@40c currency.

Carmine of indigo is in current demand; quoted for ordinary grades 75c@$1 10 gold; French 75c@$1 25 gold. Highly concentrated extracts are held at $3 50@4 50.

Indigo extract is in fair demand for the season. Imported is quoted at 12½@25c gold, as to quality and quantity. L & M English standard 11½@16c currency; French standard E S & C 14c currency; American prime is held at 11@13c currency. Indigotine, French, $6@6 25. German $4@4 50.

Sumac Extract—Demand is fair and increasing. French prime is sold at 7@9c gold; English 7@8½c gold. The solid English extract is quoted at 16@17c gold as to quantity.

Fustic extract is in current demand for jobbing lots. French is quoted at 12@18c gold, as to quality; prime 18c gold. American is firm at 12@13c currency, and is in good demand.

London Blue and Mordant—Demand is good with increasing sales in jobbing lots. Mordant 25c; L B 11c.

Super oxalate of tartar is selling at 25c gold.

Stannate of soda is in fair demand, quoted at 10½c for 25 per cent; 14½c for 40 per cent. A few tons have been sold at above figures.

Ultramarine—American is in fair demand, and is quoted from 15@20c currency with increasing sales. Imported is held from 18@20c. Superior grades 25@28c.

Price Current.

DYES.

The prices given below are for whole lots. Buyers in small quantities must expect to pay an advance.

Acid Picric Best Crystal gold		45 @	50
" Resalic	"	85 @	90
Alizarine, artificial	gold	32 @	38
Albumen, egg prime	gold	85 @	90
" blood, good to prime	"	20 @	25
" 2d quality	cy.	16 @	20
Annatto, prime L. L. R.		25 @	28
" F.		28 @	30
Aniline Salt		35 @	45
Archill, ext. fine Liquor	gold	15½@	25
" weed, double	gold	@	20
" " single		@	8
Barbary Root, currency		5½@	5¾
Berries, Persian (gold)		16 @	18
Bi Chromate Potash Scotch, cy.		11¾@	12
" " American, cy.		12 @	12⅜
Carmine of Indigo	gold	75 @1	10
Cochineal, Honduras, 1st ₱ lb., gold		58 @	62
2nd " "		55 @	58
Mexican	" "	52 @	54
Teneriffe Silver	" "	54 @	56
Black		55 @	58
Cudbear, French	" "	13 @	30
" English	" "	14½@	18½
Cutch	" "	5¼ @	5⅝
Cochineal Ammoniac	" "	2 25@2	50
Divi Divi ₱ ton	"	50 @	65
Extract Logwood, bulk ₱ lb., gold.		8 @	9
" " dry " curr.		9 @	9½
" of Safflower	" gold	3 75@	4 00
" Sumac, English	" gold	7½@	8½
" " French	" "	9 @	10
" Persian Berries, French	"	35 @	42½
" Sapan, French		80 @	....
" Barbary, French	"	40 @	....
" Chestnut	"	@	9
" Fustic	" "	14 @	20
" " Am.	curr	13 @	14
" Indigo	gold	11½@	25
" Quercitron, French	gold	@	32½
" " Am.	curr	@	6½
Flavine, currency		32 @	40
Fustic, per ton, gold		$19 @	22
Gambier Bales	₱ lb. gold	4¼@	4¾
Garancine	" "	8¼@	12
Indigotine, Eng. ex. fine		4 00 @5	00
" French		5 00 @6	50
Indigo, Bengal	" "	90 @1	80
" Madras	" curr.	80 @	82
" Manila	"	70 @	76
" Guatemala	gold	75 @1	00
" Caracas	"	90 @1	10
Irish Moss	"	5¼@	
Lac Dye	₱ lb gold	@	10
Madder, Dutch	gold	5 @	6¼
" French	"	4 @	5
" Extract of single		@	50
Myrabolans	curr	@	6
Nitrate of Iron (com.)	per lb.	2½@	3
" " " (true)	" "	6 @	6½
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo		19 @	20
Prussiate Potash Am. yellow, cy.		23 @	24
" " Red, cy.		@	60
Quercitron Bark		1¾@	2
Safflower	curr.	25 @	30
Sago Flour, gold		4 @	4¼
Sumac, Sicily, low grades ₱ ton curr.		58 @	60
" " high grades	"	90 @	1 05
" Virginia		55 00@	60 00
Starch, per lb, currency		3½@	3¾
Turmeric, ₱ lb, gold		4¼ @4¾	
Ultramarine Domestic,	curr.	15 @	20
" German,	gold.	@	20
Vanadiate Ammonium, gold		6 @6	50
Woad, English, currency		11 @	
" German, currency		10 @	

CHIPPED DYEWOODS, &C.

Logwood, per lb	@	1¾
" Campeachy, per lb	@	1¾
" Laguna, per lb	2 @	2½
for ground ¼c per lb added.		
Sumac, Sicily 1st's, per lb	@	3½
" " 2d's, per lb	@	3
" American, per lb	@	4
Fustic, com, per lb	1½@	1¾
" Cuba, per lb	1¾@	2
Hypernic wood, per lb	@	3½
Nic wood, per lb	2¾@	3½
Redwood, per lb	2¾@	2¾
Red Sanders, per lb	3 @	3¼
Camwood, per lb	3½@	3¾
Peachwood, per lb	3½@	3¾
Barwood, per lb	2¾@	2¾
Green Ebony, per lb	4 @	4½

NOTES ON THE TANNINS.—By Dr. Paul and Mr. Kingzett—Read at last meeting of Chemical Society, London: The authors during the examination of various tannins completely verified the statement of H. R. Proctor, that no two processes for the estimation of tannin give similar or comparable results, although, when the same process is used against products of the same nature, the results are tolerably constant; i.e., cutch can be compared with cutch, mimosa with mimosa, &c., but not cutch with tannin, or mimosa with cutch. The term tannin includes not one common substance, but several astringent principles obtained from different plants. After detailing experiments the authors conclude that (1) the supposition that natural tannin from gall-nuts is a glucoside is rendered doubtful; (2) the astringent principle common to cutch and extract of mimosa bark is a glucoside, and yields on decomposition unfermentable sugar and a peculiar acid distinct from gallic acid.—*Chem. News*

WANTED.

An active young man acquainted with the consumers of dyestuffs about Philadelphia. Address "DYES." office of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

BATH BRICK—500 boxes of 24 brick for sale low. GANTZ, JONES & CO., 176 Duane St

CARBONATE AMMONIA—20 casks prime and fresh for sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO, 176 Duane street, New York.

NUX VOMICA—400 bags of nice quality for sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO, 176 Duane St.

SAGE—100 bales Italian for sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO., 176 Duane St.

SINGAPORE GUM COPAL—A small lot of very fine quality for sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO., 176 Duane St.

ARSENIC—300 kegs best brands. For sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO, 176 Duane St., N. Y.

BATH BRICK—8000 boxes, 24 in box. Our well known brand. GANTZ, JONES & CO., 176 Duane St., N. Y.

BI-CHROMATE POTASH—60 casks Scotch, Egidinon Co and other makes. For sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO., 176 Duane Street, N. Y.

CAMPHOR REFINED—250 bbls best quality refined. For sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO. 176 Duane Street

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AGENTS FOR
Charles Tennant & Co.
ST. ROLLOX, GLASGOW.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g,. Mar. 26

There has been no improvement in business the past week, but trade is not worse and the future promises to be better. The Boston market is still lower than ours for some goods and the trade naturally goes there.

Soda ash is selling at 1 57½@1 60c gold for good carbonated 48 per cent with some brands held higher, while others might possibly be had at less. We heard of 100 tons Hutchinson's at 1 61¼c gold, 100 tons Kurtz and Marsh's at 1 60@1 65c gold, and 100 tons brands not named at 1 57½@1 60c gold.

Caustic ash is dull at 1 60@1 65c gold for most brands. We heard of 100 tons Wilson's at about these prices. A lot of 25 tons 48 per cent sold at 1¾c gold, but this is an extreme price.

Caustic soda is offering at 3 65 gold, for 70 per cent, but we heard of 100 drms, a brand better liked, at 3 70 gold. Holders of 60 per cent ask 4 1-16c gold, and sales of 100 drms are reported, but some brands could not be placed at better than 4c gold.

Sal soda is held firmly, to arrive, at 1 15 gold, and from store 1 3-16c gold is asked; sales of 50 tons to arrive, at 1 15 gold, and some parties say they have refused this. A lot of 20 tons sold ex-store at 1 18¼ gold.

Bleach is dull here, being much lower in Boston where Matthewson's is offering at 1 27½, and Goldings at 1 20. The price here is 1 35c currency but not selling.

Brimstone is easy and 200 tons sold ex ship at $25 50 gold; held in store at $26@26 50 gold for best 2nds; 3rds held at $24 gold ex store.

Nitrate of soda is jobbing at 3½@3⅝c gold, with sales of 300 bags.

Saltpetre jobbing at 6c gold for crude and 7@9c for refined.

Chlorate is selling at 18c gold. We heard of 50 kegs at this price.

Arsenic is jobbing at 2½c gold; 20 kegs are reported.

Bicarb soda, English, is quiet, and is held at 3 75@3 80c.

Hypo sulphite is in light demand and quoted at 3¼@3½c.

Carb ammonia is held at 14c; sales of 5 casks at this figure are reported.

Cream tartar is in fair jobbing demand and prices continue firm; quotations are 23½c for 5 ck lots, and 23¾c for smaller quantities.

Argols have advanced still farther in France, and are now held there at f205@ 210 per 100 kilos. Prices here have not advanced; a little improvement is to be noted in the demand.

Alum is moving in a jobbing way, but no large sales have been made during the week that we hear of.

Acetate of lime is ruling quiet. Domestic brown is quoted at 3c and grey at 4c, but for a round parcel these figures might be shaded. English grey is quoted at 4½c currency and brown at 4¼c gold, with no demand.

Acetic acid has met with a fair demand during the week; sales of 28,000 lbs at 4½c are reported.

White sugar of lead has not moved to any extent since our last; quoted at 18@ 19c. Brown is in moderate jobbing demand, but no large sales have been made that we hear of. The quotation is 7¾c, but for a round lot 7¼c would be accepted.

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1878.

Business for the week has been comparatively light and unsatisfactory; prices in some lines have fallen off and in others remain firm with an upward tendency.

Carbonated soda ash—Sales this week of Kurtz and Marsh at 1 60c gold at 30 days and longer time with interest added, and more obtainable at dock at same price. Jobbing sales today in 13@14 ton parcels Marsh's 48 per cent at 1 75@1 80c currency from store.

Caustic ash 1 65@1 70c with a very moderate demand.

Refined alkali 36 per cent in small stock and advanced, holders ask 1 60c gold with 1 65c wanted.

Bleaching powders 1 40@1 45c gold ex-steamer for prime full test.

Sal soda 1 20c gold ex-vessel, 1 25c asked from store.

Caustic soda prime white 60@62 per cent 4⅛@4¼c according to quality. Greenbank 76 per cent 4⅛c gold 60 days 70@72 per cent sales at 3⅞c gold; De Soto 70@74 per cent, sales at 3¾c gold. On Baxter's high test above price might be shaded, but the brand does not appear to be liked in this market.

Price Current.

PRICES FROM FIRST HANDS		
Acetate of lime, American grey, cy.	....@	
" " brown, cy.	..@	3
Acetate of lime, English grey,...curr.	....@	4¼
" English brown, gold.	....@	4¼
Alum, Potash Lump	2¾@	2⅞
do Powdered	....@	2¾
do Ammonia Lump	....@	2¾
do Powder	....@	2⅞
Argols, Crude Oporto, gold	7¾@	7¾
Argols, " Sicily	16 @	19
Argols, Refined—St. Ant, brown, gold	22½@	23½
" grey, "	23 @	23¼
" ½ light "	....@	25
Arsenic, white, gold	2⅜@	2½
" red, cy	10¼@	10½
Ashes, Pot, 1st sort	4¾@	5
" " 2d "	....@....	
" Pearl, 1st sort	6¼@	7
" 2d "	...@....	
Ammonia, carbonate, bulk gold	13¾@	14
muriate (gold)	...@....	
" Sal,	..@	10
Bi Carb. Soda, English, gold	3 75@3 80	
" " American kgs., cy.	..@	3¼
Bleaching Powders, over 35 p. ct., cy,	1 30@1 40	
Borax, Refined	9@	9½
Brimstone, Crude best 2ds ....gold	26 00@26 5	
" " " 3ds ....gold	....@24 00	
Chlorate, Potash, gold	18 @	18½
Caustic Soda, 60 per cent	3¾@	4
" " 70 "	3½ @	3¾
Copperas, ordinary	⅞@	1
best grade	1⅛@	1¼
Cream Tartar, French, gold, in bond.	....@	....
" " American, gold	23¾@	23¾
Nitrate of Lead, gold	...@	11
" of soda, gold	3½@	3⅝
Oxalic Acid, gold	9¼@	9½
Sal Soda, English, gold	1¼@	1⅜
American, currency	...@	1½
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48 p. ct., gold	1¼ @	1⅜
" Caustic	1 60 @	1 65
" New Castle	1 60@	1 62½
" High test Carbonated	1 6[illegible]	1 7[illegible]
" Caustic	1 65@	1 80
" " Refined	1¾@	2
" White Alkali	2¼@	2½
Soda Stannate single	10 @	11
" " double	13 @	15
Sugar Lead, Brown	7¼@	7
Sugar Lead, White	18¾@	19¾
Sugar of Lead Liquor, White, gold	....@	5
Sulphuric Acid 60 degrees	....@	1
" " 66 "	1¾@	1¾
Tartaric Acid, Crystal, gold, ₰ lb	40 @	41½
Tartaric Acid, Powdered, cy	....@	45
Vitriol, Blue, ordinary	7¼@	7½
" " chem. pure	8½@	9¼
Verdigris dry in store, gold	26½@27½	

ESTRINE & CO'S. MONTHLY MARKET REPORT.

MARSEILLES, Mar. 11, '78.

Cream tartar—Prices receded last month a moment as low as 227.50f per 100 kilos f o b, value cash, but buyers of round lots having at once appeared on the market at this figure, the article went immediately up again to 232.75f per 100 kilos f o b, at which price several lots have found employment last week. The feeling remains in favor of higher prices.

Crystals of tartar—We have not heard of any transactions having lately taken place in crystals of tartar, and we therefore consider prices merely nominal for Languedoc roses at 228.50f per 100 kilo f o b, and for pinky crystals at 230.50 per 100 kilo f o b.

Argols remain scarce, prices for sorts have nevertheless gone slightly lower down, our refiners refusing to pay more than 1.80@1.75f per degree first cost, according to quality. For sifted red argols, on the other hand, holders continue to ask 166.50f per kilo f o b.

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SUBSTITUTES FOR LITMUS AS A COLOR REAGENT.

At the December meeting of the Manchester, England, Chemists' and Druggist' Association, Mr. Louis Siebold read a paper discussing the various tests for the indication of acidity and alkalinity. He first referred to litmus, which, though very delicate, was opened to the objection that it was difficult to determine the exact point at which neutrality was reached, especially by gaslight. This drawback disappeared with the use of a sodium flame, as by its light red litmus solutions appeared colorless, and blue litmus of an inky black, the transition from an acid to an alkaline solution being thus well marked.

The following five substitutes for litmus were then considered.

1. *Cochineal*, giving with acid a pale yellow solution, turned by alkalies to purple or pink, the change being well marked by daylight or gaslight.

2. *Logwood.*—Acid solutions pale yellow, changed by alkalies to purple.

3. *Brazilwood.*—Acid solutions greenish yellow, giving a distinct transition on the addition of alkalies to deep red; a test preferred by the lecturer to logwood and useful for the titration of calcium carbonate in potable waters.

4. *Alizarine.*—Alkaline solutions of a deep purple color, changed by acid to yellow and restored by alkalies; this is far superior to litmus as an acid so weak as not to affect the latter will react distinctly on alizarine solution.

5. *Salicylate of Iron.*—Salicylic acid solution on addition of perchloride of iron becomes purple owing to the formation of salicylate of iron. In weak acid solutions this color is less striking than in neutral ones, but is gradually heightened by the addition of alkalies, being most intense when the point of neutrality is reached. Directly this point is passed and the solution becomes alkaline, the color instantly vanishes.

SUSPENSION, SOLUTION, AND CHEMICAL COMBINATION.

BY WILLIAM DURHAM, F. R. S. E.

Some time ago I made some experiments on "suspension of clay" in water, in acid, and in saline solutions. These formed the subject of several communications to the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, and an abstract was afterward published in the *Chemical News*. I shall describe some of these experiments as an introduction to this paper: 1. *Clay in Water.*— A few grains of fine white clay were stirred up in about a pint of pure water, in a glass jar. The time which the water took to clear, and the clay to deposit itself in the jar, was noted, and found to be about thirty hours. 2 *Clay in Acid Solutions.*—To a similar quantity of clay and water were added a few drops of acid, and the time of clearing again noted. In this case the time was from half an hour to one hour, according to the quantity of acid used. 3. *Clay in Salt Solutions*—In place of acids, salts of various kinds were added to the clay and water, and the effect in every case was to shorten the time of precipitation of the clay, according to the kind and quantity of the salt used. In endeavoring to ascertain the cause of these phenomena I was led to experiment on various solutions, and obtained results which appear to me very interesting, and to open up a line of research likely to lead to important results as to the laws of solution and chemical affinity. The following are the more important facts as yet determined:

1. $Na\,Cl$ and HCl.—To a saturated solution of sodium chloride was added strong hydrochloric acid. Salt was rapidly precipitated on each addition of acid. This action is usually described as sodium chloride insoluble in hydrochloric acid, but the mode of action does not seem to have attracted much attention. The following experiments throw some light on the matter: 2. $Na_2SO_4 + 10H_2O$ and HCl.—To a saturated solution in water of sodium sulphate was added strong hydrochloric acid. *Anhydrous* sodium sulphate was precipitated. The precipitate was immediately dissolved on a further addition of hydrochloric acid. In this case it cannot be said that anhydrous sodium sulphate is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, as it easily dissolves in excess of acid. The action seems analogous to what occurs when ammonia is added to a zinc salt. Zinc oxide is first precipitated, and then dissolved again as excess of ammonia is added. The next experiment makes the action more apparent. 3 Crystals of $Na_2\,SO_4 + 10H_2O$ and HCl.—Strong hydrochloric acid was poured over some crystals of sodium sulphate. The crystals were rapidly broken up, the water uniting with the hydrochloric acid, while the anhydrous salt was left undissolved. As in No. 2, however, on the addition of excess of acid the anhydrous salt was at once dissolved. 4. $Ca\,Cl_2$ and HCl.—To a saturated solution in water of calcium chloride was added some strong hydrochloric acid. No action was apparent. As calcium chloride has a great affinity for water, I concluded that the affinities were balanced in the two solutions, and therefore there was no apparent action. To prove this, I added to the hydrochloric solution some fragments of solid calcium chloride, which as anticipated, rapidly dissolved with effervescence, expelling hydrochloric acid gas copiously. 5. A weighed quantity of solid calcium chloride was dissolved in a measured quantity of water, and the rise in temperature noted:—this was 15° F. 6. The same quantity of solid calcium chloride was added to strong hydrochloric acid, and the rise in temperature also noted:—this was 6° F., being a difference of 9°, accounted for, no doubt, by the vaporizing of the HCl gas expelled in the latter case. 7. $Na\,Cl$ and $Ca\,Cl_2$.—Calcium chloride, both in saturated solution and solid, was added to saturated solution of sodium chloride, and in both cases the sodium salt was precipitated, the calcium chloride taking its place in solution. 8. HCl and $H_2\,SO_4$.—Strong sulphuric acid was added to strong hydrochloric acid, when the latter as gas was expelled with effervescence. 9. $Ca\,SO_4$, HCl, and $H_2\,SO_4$.—Strong sulphuric acid was added to a saturated solution of calcium sulphate in hydrochloric acid. Calcium sulphate was precipitated and hydrochloric acid gas was expelled. I next looked for two solvents which would dissolve the same substances and yet precipitate it when mixed. These results I found with sulphuric acid, water, and calcium sulphate thus:—10. Two solutions (saturated) of calcium sulphate, one in water and one in sulphuric acid, were mixed. Calcium sulphate was deposited on cooling. 11. $Ca\,SO_4$ in Water, and $H_2\,SO_4$.—To a saturated solution of calcium sulphate in water, sulphuric acid was added. Calcium sulphate was precipitated on cooling. 12. $Ca\,SO_4$ in $H_2\,SO_4$ and Water.—To a saturated solution of calcium sulphate in sulphuric acid, water was added. Calcium sulphate was precipitated on cooling.

Three experiments, similar to Nos. 10, 11, and 12, were performed, only substituting clay in suspension for calcium sulphate in solution, and the results were similar. Clay in strong sulphuric acid was suspended nearly as long as in water, but on mixing the liquids, or on adding sulphuric acid to water, or water to the sulphuric acid, the precipitation of the clay was greatly accelerated. Experiments 10, 11, and 12 seem to indicate that there is a point on one side of which water affinity is in excess, and on the other side sulphuric acid affinity. I hope to extend these experiments to other substances than those already operated upon, and to enter more minutely into the various phenomena. So far as they go, however, they seem to point to certain conclusions which are interesting and suggestive:—(1.) There seems to be a regular gradation of chemical attraction, from that exhibited in the suspension of clay in water up to that exhibited in the attraction of sulphuric acid for water, which we call chemical affinity. The attraction between water and clay is neutralized by the stronger attraction between water and salts in solution. The latter, in its turn, is neutralized by the attraction between water and hydrochloric acid, which *almost* reaches the strength of a definite chemical compound. Then, finally, we reach water and sulphuric acid, which neutralize all the foregoing attractions and form more than one definite chemical compound. (2.) That chemical combinations, solutions, and suspension differ only in degree, and are manifestations of the same force and definite chemical compounds, are just the points where the affinity exerts force enough to hold an exact number of atoms with a certain strength. Chemical affinity should be studied in this connection as a regularly increasing force represented in the usual way by co-ordinates. For examples, sulphuric anhydride, SO_3, might be represented by some contrivance where 1 would represent the force by which 1 molecule of $H_2\,O$ was held; 2 and 3 the force by which 2 and 3 molecules of $H_2\,O$ were held. Sol.: the strength of attraction between SO_3 and $H_2\,O$, which prevents solution (say) of $Ca\,SO_4$; and Sus.: the strength which prevents clay being held in suspension. (3.) The attraction of chemical affinity is not, in every case at least, exhausted when a definite compound is formed, but has sufficient power left to form solution or suspension compounds. Thus calcium sulphate is a definite chemical compound, but it still possesses sufficient affinity for sulphuric acid to enter into solution with it. This view might explain the researches of M. Stas on atomic weight. If he be correct he proved that Prout's law—that "the atomic weights of the elements are simple mutiples of that of hydrogen"—is not correct, though very nearly so the difference being very small. If it be true that the attraction of affinity is not entirely exhausted in a definite compound, but that there is a fraction of it, so to speak, to spare, we should only find Prout's law to hold good if we could analyze 1 molecule of any compound but as in any analysis we can make there must be many molecules, each atom of these molecules having a fraction of its affinity for another atom to spare, these fractions would unite and hold in combination an extra number of the other atoms—not so firmly, perhaps, but still firmly enough to make the whole appear a definite compound on analysis: and this would affect the calculation for atomic weight. Thus suppose 2 atoms of Cl=71 combine with 1 atom of Ca=40, and still have 1 100th part of affinity to spare, then 200 atoms of Cl would take up 101 atoms of Ca, and from this analysis we should make the atomic weight of Ca not 40, but 40·4. (4.) If chemical combination and solution are due to the same force, then solution will loosen the combination by spreading the affinity, and possibly there may be a rearrangement of the soluble and solvent analogous to what is known to take place when two salts having different acids and bases, are mixed. Thus it appears to me, a drop or two of sulphuric acid added to a pint of water spreads its affinity equally through the whole pint of water; and this is the force which compels the water to drop or precipitate the clay. It further seems to loosen slightly the affinity of the H and O in the water, so that they are easier separated, as shown in the conduction of electricity. As more acid is added the effect is increased, until a point is reached where the quantity of water is no longer sufficient completely to neutralize the affinity of the sulphuric anhydride, which is shown by such phenomena as solution of $CaSO_4$ and increased resistance to electric conduction, because the SO_3 has begun to draw to itself more strongly the elements of the water, as its action is now concentrated on a smaller quantity. If these views prove to be correct, many phenomena at present obscure would be readily explained.

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Edited by

WM. O. ALLISON,
N. C. WHITE,

Paris Agent of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, H. MAHLER, 16 Rue de la Grange Bateliere, Paris, France.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 27, 1878.

On and after the first of April next, the subscription price of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER will be increased to $4 per year. Postage to foreign countries will be added.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

While business has not been active the past week, there continues to be a fair trade doing, no serious obstacles having come up to retard transactions. There have been no important failures reported since our last issue, and we do not expect any of consequence. There is no speculation or excitement in any department, but a fair steady trade in nearly all branches.

Our local money market has been quiet, and rates on call loans have been 4@5 per cent.

Prime commercial paper has been selling at 4½@5½ per cent.

Government loans have shown an active business.

The closing prices bid on Monday were as follows:

U S 6s 1881, reg	106¾
U S 6s, 1881, coupon	106¾
U S 5s, 1881, reg	104¼
U S 5s, 1881, coupon	104½
U S 5-20s, '65, new reg	104
U S 5-40s, '65, new coupon	104¼
U S 5-20s, 1867, reg	107
U S 5-20s, 1867, coupon	107
U S 5-20s, 1868, reg	103¾
U S 5-20s, 1868 coupon	108¾
U S 10-40s reg	105
U S 10-40s, coupon	105
U S currency 6s	118½

Foreign Exchange has been strong with an advance in price.

The closing prices on Monday were as follows:

Sterling, 60 days, nominal	$4 87½
Do sight, nominal	4 89½
Do 60 days, actual	4 86½@4 87
Do sight actual	4 88½@4 89
Cable transfers	4 89½@4 90½
Commercial sterling, prime long	4 85½@4 86½
Do do good	4 88½@4 85½
Paris, Bankers, 60 days	5 13½@5 15
sight	5 11½@5 13½
Antwerp, bankers, 60 days	5 13½@5 16½
Do sight	5 11½@5 13½
Swiss, bankers, 60 days	5 13½@5 15
sight	5 11½@5 13½
Reichsmarks, (4), bankers, 60 days	95¾@96
Do sight	96¼@96½
Guilders' bankers, 60 days	40¼@40½
Do sight	40½@40¾

Gold has been steady. The prices each day were: Tuesday, 101⅛@101¼; Wednesday, 101⅛@101¼; Thursday, 101@101⅛; Friday, 101@101⅛; Saturday, 101⅛@101¼; Monday, 101⅛@101⅛.

LAW TO PUNISH ADULTERATIONS.

A bill has been lately introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to make provision for the sale of food, drink, and drugs in a pure state, and to provide punishment for the wilful adulteration of the same." The act seems to be based substantially upon the law now in force in England. It provides for the appointment in each county of a public analyst, whose duty it shall be to examine suspected articles, and testifying before the Court as to the adulteration. It also provides for the fine and imprisonment of the offender. It is estimated by the *Medical Times* that four-fifths of the staple articles of food or drink, and at least one-half of the drugs consumed in this country, are in one way or another adulterated. This is a terrible indictment, and one can hardly believe that this species of swindling and cheating is so extensively practiced, and yet the technical journals are full of the analyses and exposures of individual adulterations, both among drugs and staple articles of food. It cannot be denied that there is an amount of unconscionable criminality in this regard which is truly alarming, and that it is not too early to take measures to protect consumers and conscientious dealers and physicians from the terrible consequences of this dangerous form of wrong. It is not too early to mark this species of wrong-doing by legal enactments, and we trust that this State will not be far behind in its efforts to extend desired protection by the requisite legal enactments. The *Medical Times* makes the following comment, which we heartily endonse:

"When we consider, also, the alum in our bread, the creasote, glycerine, and benzine in our whiskey, the superaqueous and cretaceous character of our milk, the turmeric, graphite, catechu, and sand in our tea, and the hundred other similar deceits and impositions under which we suffer, we awaken to a realizing sense of the necessity for a public analyst. The adulteration of drugs is a practice so fraught with evil to patient and to physician, so obviously dangerous to the health of the former and to the professional success of the latter, that neither argument nor illustration is needed to demonstrate the necessity for some certain and effectual means for its prevention and punishment."

SAFETY TEST FOR OILS.

Prof. Cornwall, of Princeton College, as a witness on a coroner's inquest at Jersey City, over the body of a victim of a kerosene explosion, brought out very clearly the true test to be applied to kerosene. There are two tests, as every one at all acquainted with this matter know—the burning test and the flashing test. It has been repeatedly shown and proved that the burning test may be ten to thirty degrees higher than the flashing test, and Prof. C. said that his own observation and experiments show that oil standing a fire test of 110° will not stand a flashing test of 100°. The average temperature of oil in a burning glass lamp is not much below 100°, and any oil flashing below this temperature is highly dangerous. He says; "The flashing test is the only safe guide in testing oils; it should not be below 100, which would secure a reasonably safe oil; if a lamp filled with this oil is upset and broken the oil will put out the flame of the wick if it runs over it, or at least will not ignite as a bad oil does at once; out of fourteen oils tested in one small town only four were so safe; at the present price of kerosene in barrels the difference in cost per gallon between a safe oil standing 100 degrees flashing test and an average oil of 110 fire test would be 98-100 of one cent, even if the naphtha removed from the oil were thrown away; it is the naphtha or benzine left in the kerosine by refining or put in by dealers which renders it explosive; the explosion is caused by uniting a mixture of the gas from the oil with the air in the lamp; on this account explosions frequently take place by blowing out lamps, air being forced into the lamp; more than half the explosions I have met with have taken place while the lamp was burning quietly; there is less danger in extinguishing the lamp very low, by turning down the wick so that the lamp goes out of itself; the only real safety is in using safe oil; the explosion would probably be more violent if the lamp were nearly empty; in the present case the test fell sixteen degrees below the lowest safe test; a retail dealer can add ten per cent of benzine to kerosene, having a reasonably safe flashing point, without making the oil worse than the average oil that I have tested; kerosene is made from petroleum which is refined by distilling; during the process light and very inflammable products known as naphtha and benzine are first driven off, and after they are removed the kerosene begins to come off from the still; if the refiners begin the collection of the kerosene too soon these naphthas remain in it and cause the inflammable vapors which are so readily ignited." In view of the numerous and frequent accidents which occur from explosions of lamps, most stringent means ought to be taken to prevent the sale of unsafe kerosene. It is the general impression that retailers are tempted through ignorance to adulterate with naphtha, but the profit would be increased by so small a percentage that it can hardly be believed that they would have the hardihood to run so great risk for so small gain. The safety of life and property, however, require the most searching and severe regulations to prevent, if possible, the so frequent recurrence of disasters from unsafe illuminating oils.

HENRY, CURRAN, & CO.

The further examination of Mr. Henry before the Register in Bankruptcy was resumed on Thursday, March 21st. Ex-Judge Hull sought in vain to get at the exact capital, and in what it consisted, of the so-called special partner, Charles A. Gillis. Mr. Henry stated that this capital consisted of merchandise and good will, but could not state and did not like to estimate what proportion consisted of good will or how much of merchandise. On being pressed Mr. Henry said that about two-thirds or three-fourths of the $125,000 was medicines, druggists' sundries, etc., but these medicines were never set apart in bulk or kind; and there the matter was for want of further information necessarily left. Any further examination into the ownership and circumstances of the long list of trade-marks owned by the firm was checked by legal objections on behalf of Mr. Henry by his counsel, Mr. Saunders, and finally by instructing the witness to decline to answer any further questions in relation to the trade-marks. Mr. Hull also attempted to get at an approximate value of the trade-marks and proprietary rights, stating that he had been informed that offers had been made for them, one offer, indeed, being as high as $200,000. The bankrupts, however, being advised that these rights are not assignable, claim that the creditors have no claim upon this class of property. And, as was intimated on a former hearing, they do not propose to make the proprietary rights available to creditors unless the latter will accept the propositions of compromise. He did not, he said, know of any offer by any party of $200,000 and when asked if he had not stated to a commercial agency within a year that the trade-marks were worth $200,000, the bankrupt declined under advice of counsel to answer. Thus it seems that there is not a little difficulty in getting at the facts in this case. Possibly the bankrupts expect to gain the confidence and support of their creditors by such concealments and subterfuges, assuming that it is none of the business of the creditors to inquire into the affairs of the firm; but it will be found in the end that legitimate transactions will not suffer by a candid and business-like statement, and that it is upon such statements only that an honorable composition can be effected. One other fact appeared on this hearing. Mr. Dewey, the assignee, stated that notes to the amount of $49,000, given by the bankrupts to Mr. Frederick Brown on a contract a short time before their failure had been returned, thus reducing the nominal liabilities nearly $50,000. The further hearing is adjourned to the 26th, when Mr. Bell, the assignee of Dunning will be examined. On Friday a large meeting of the creditors was held at the Astor House, preliminary to the general meeting called to act upon the proposition of compromise. After some discussion a resolution offered by Mr. Bowles Colgate was unanimously adopted to the effect that the affairs of the bankrupt firm were not in such a condition as that the creditors could act intelligently in the matter of a composition, and that in the meantime it was the duty and right of the creditors to have a capable man appointed receiver or assignee in bankruptcy who could prevent waste, and make, so far as possible, the assets available for the payment of the debts. Apropos of this meeting and its action, we understand that Register Little has issued a warrant for a meeting of creditors to be held on the 9th of April to select an assignee in bankruptcy. Over 200 claims have been proved, aggregating $500,000. On Monday morning a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt firm was held at the office of Register Little to consider the offered compromise of 37½ per cent—10 per cent in 30 days, 5 per cent in six months, 10 per cent in twelve months, 5 per cent in eighteen months, and 7½ per cent in two years. Strenuous objection was made to the compromise on the ground that sufficient opportunity had not been had to examine the debtors and their affairs. Ex-Judge Hull stated that he desired to examine both Mr. Curran and Mr. Bowen. After some discussion, the Register adjourned the meeting till the afternoon, and in the meantime the investigation was resumed. Mr. Curran testified that he put as capital into the concern—trade-marks—estimated to be worth $200,000, which are enumerated with others in the list which we published in our last issue as belonging to the firm. Mr. Bowen stated that his portion of the capital, $100,000, at the formation of the partnership, was represented by $50,000 stock of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, $10,000 bonds and mortgages, and $40,000 cash. Subsequently the meeting voted to accept the compromise by a vote of 239, one-third the number of all the creditors, and a majority of the debts in amount, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1878.

The better state of feeling which has been developed among the commercial community during the past two or three weeks, enables me to report a slightly increased activity in most of the departments of trade for the greater part of the past week, although for two days everything has suddenly come to a standstill for some unknown reason; still the volume of business has been more than the average, and business men have begun to believe that the tide has turned for a time at least. Purchases are now made on very short credits or for cash, and the aggregate circulation of goods has been increased to the satisfaction of everybody. The main element now needed to introduce animation is confidence in the future and in financial legislation. The enforced delays early in the season, consequent upon our legislative movements, have tended to prevent any very great volume of what is properly known as spring trade, but as our wants are nearly as great as ever, this trade must come with time and will be distributed over a longer period than is usual, and though perhaps a smaller amount of goods may be sold than is usual, we expect to be fairly busy for some time to come. Prices are not as a rule very satisfactory, having got about as low as is possible, but merchants feel that if they can only get the business at present rates a living is certainly to be made, and are willing to trust the future for better prices and more money.

OUR SKETCHES.

We present our readers with this issue the first of our sketches of leading business men in our trades. We have sought, as in the future we shall seek, to photograph the prominent lineaments and leading business traits of the subject, our desire being rather to convey our own impressions substantially, rather than to produce a fine line engraving, or a sketch whose merit shall alone consist in beauty of rhetoric. If our likeness and sketch are not all that we hoped for, it is because the possibilities of wood engraving were not sufficient, and if the sketch does not come up to our own standard of excellence, it is for the reason that our own admiration of the business character delineated would find expression in terms that partake of the character of flattery, terms that would not be justified by the proprieties of the occasion. Such as they are, we submit these efforts to our readers, hoping that they may incite in others, especially the younger members of the trade, an emulation of the sterling qualities which we have sought to delineate, coupled also with the hope that the same well-deserved success may be the reward of their efforts.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DRUGS.

Hot Springs, Ark—J W Shaw has been burnt out, but was insured.

Atlanta, Ga—Pemberton. Samuels & Reynolds have been burnt out; nearly covered by insurance.

Macon—C A Cheatham & Son have left the business.

S D Everett has done the same.

Amboy, Ill—Merrifield & Sears have dissolved and Merrifield & Co continue.

Chicago—John Beseler has a judgment against him for $84.

E M Eakins has given a mortgage for $1,104.

Robert Excell has a judgment against him.

Earlville—D M Vosburg has given a mortgage for $1,000.

Malton—D H Olinger has been burnt out.

Lafayette, Ind—C B Clark has a judgment against him.

Girard, Kan—A A Phillips & Co have sold out to T A Adkins & Co.

Mayfield, Ky—Mayes Bros have made an assignment.

Dartmouth, Mass—Potomska Oil Co. have given a mortgage.

Neponset—John S Craig is dead.

Blissfield, Mich—Hudson Orr has given a mortgage for $2,000.

Constantine — Nicholas Hill has changed style to Hill & White.

Detroit—H Herzog & Son have sold out.

Millbrook—J W Pattison has sold out.

Salt River—C A Case has been burnt out; loss over insurance $1000.

Magnolia, Miss—Capell & Smiley have dissolved.

Buckner, Mo—W C Chansellor has sold out to J W Wood & Co.

Holden—Brown & Pepper have sold out to G D Carpenter.

Omaha, Neb—Isaac Edwards has given a mortgage for $10,000.

Rulo—A S Pickenpaugh has sold out to N J Leblanc.

Newark, N J—Wm Dreher is dead.

Auburn N Y—M G Culver & Co have sold out.

Greenbush—Wm G Burrows is dead.

Lyon—Hale, of Hale & Parschall, is dead.

New York City—E F Blanchfield has given a mortgage.

Charlotte, N C—F Scarr & Co have gone into bankruptcy.

Cleveland, Ohio—Joseph E Ilg has a judgment against him.

J H Horst has mortgaged his stock.

Bruin, Pa—C A Kerr has a judgment against him for $99.

Centre Hall—J K Miller & Son have sold out to D Murray.

Dunbar—George W Speer has retired from the firm of Sheplar, Clark & Co.

Liberty—S Hartmann has a judgment against him.

Pittsburgh—W F Sheridan has a judgment against him for $911.

Pottersville—Pendleton Bros have the same for $49.

Reading—H M Nagle keeps them company for $1500.

Westchester—J T Roier has given way to H. R Kervey.

Ladonia, Tex—Cutter & Keller have sold out to J T Christian.

Oakville—G P Reagan has been burnt out.

OIL

Burlington, Ia—J J Burnham, of Burnham & Jagger, is dead.

New York City—New York Oil Company have got a judgment against them for $783.

Bloominton, Ill—Waddle & Moore have dissolved, and E J Moore continues.

Cleveland, Ohio—The Republic Refining Company works were destroyed by fire, which resulted from an explosion.

GLUE.

S A Magnus has made an assignment.

SOAP.

Milwaukee, Wis—H Lillie & Bro have dissolved.

PAINTS.

Phila, Pa—Huneker & Brant have dissolved and each continue.

D L Witmer & Bro are offering to compromise.

Sharpsburg—H J Waight has a judgment against him for $280.

Albany, N Y—Herman Bank has been closed by the sheriff.

NEW INVENTIONS.

(Specifications furnished for 50 cents.)

The following notes of late valuable inventions have been accumulating on our hands for want of space to publish. Such notes and extracts are made as will give a general idea of the improvement, which is more specifically described in the Letters Patent:

ARTIFICIAL ANIMAL BLACK.

The characteristic feature of the product, the manufacture of which is the subject matter of this invention, is its absolute identity (as claimed) with the black which proceeds from the burning or calcining of bones. This identity is one of chemical composition and physical properties, but extends to the principles, the transformation of which creates what is known as "bone black." Both the mineral and organic substances, the mixture of which constitutes the prime matter of the absorbent and decolorizing coat, are perfectly analogous in every particular with those which compose animal black. The manufacture comprises, first, the preparation of the skins or leathers, destined to replace the osseine and to furnish the carbon; second, the mixture of organic and mineral substances, and the composition of the artificial bone black; third, the calcining process—which are fully described. By proceeding as above an artificial bone black will be obtained, which is in every particular like the natural bone black, which can be revivified or reclaimed as the latter. After the charring or burning or calcining, the mass may be broken into pieces and granulated, the same as is done with natural bone black. What renders the invention of particular value (as claimed) is that it affords facility for changing the elementary composition of bone black according to the uses it is intended to be put to.

ANIMAL FATS—IMPROVEMENT IN PURIFYING.

The object of this invention is to furnish a superior machine tallow, by a quick, cheap, and convenient process, from raw animal fat without the use of special machinery; and it consists of treating the raw fat with diluted nitric acid, then boiling the fat, and finally separating the tallow from the heavier fibers by cooling. The claim is—The process of treating tallow in the cold, for purifying same, consisting in macerating in dilute nitric acid and subsequently removing the same from the acid liquor and boiling it, in the manner substantially as set forth.

AMMONIA SODA—IMPROVEMENT IN MANUFACTURE OF.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the manufacture of carbonate of soda by the ammoniacal process; and it consists in an apparatus for distilling the ammonia contained in the liquor which has been separated from the bicarbonate of soda after the formation of the same, as more fully described in the Letters Patent, and consists in divers combinations of boilers, baskets, pipes, and distilling columns, as fully described.

AMMONIA ACID, PHOSPHATE OF.

Improvement in processes for producing. The patentee claims to have invented certain new and useful improvements in the manufacture of monophosphate of ammonia, to be used, in connection with alkaline carbonates, in the manufacture of baking powder, in baking and cooking, and also for other purposes, as in electroplating, soldering, and dyeing, in place of cream of tartar, alum, borax, or other acid compounds; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear and exact description of the same. The novelty of my process consists in the direct conversion of basic phosphate of lime, as contained in the bone, bone-ash, bone-black, or apatite, into the monophosphate or acid phosphate of ammonia in a single operation, without the intermediate production of acid phosphate or superphosphate of lime.

ALUM AND ALUMINIC SULPHATE.

The patentee claims to have invented new and useful improvements in the manufacture of sulphate of alumina and alum. Heretofore, in the manufacture of sulphates of alumina and alum, the clay or kaolin has been treated with sulphuric acid and in an open vessel to dissolve the alumina. By this process the quantities of alumina dissolved are extremely variable, and seldom, if ever, exceed two-thirds of the contained alumina. This necessarily occasions great waste of alumina, and the production of a solution of irregular composition. To obviate this and more nearly succeed in dissolving all the alumina, thus obtaining more uniform and saturated solutions, is the object of my invention; and it consists in subjecting the kaolin or clay to the action of sulphuric acid in a closed vessel, under pressure, as will be hereinafter more fully described. The claim is—The process of dissolving the alumina contained in clay or kaolin by subjecting the clay or kaolin to the action of sulphuric acid under pressure in a closed vessel, substantially as described.

ALKALINE SOLUTIONS.

(1) It is claimed that these are new and useful improvements in recovering alkali for use in pulping wood and other substances from the alkaline solutions with which such substances have been treated, and in apparatus for evaporating and calcining such alkaline solutions. This recovering of the alkali is effected by evaporating the liquors in which the vegetable matters have been treated, to a state of dryness, and completing the restoration of the dry mass to ash similar to the original whence the fresh alkaline solution was obtained for the pulping process, by burning and calcining the same, as fully described. (2.) FOR RECOVERING WASTE ALKALIES and consists in apparatus for saving soda ash and in reducing fibre to paper pulp. It is the combination of the evaporating-pan, and a coiled pipe placed in the fire or heat passage, said coil connecting at both its ends with the evaporator, a pump upon said coil, a furnace, and a heat-passage, the latter passing under the evaporating-pan to heat its contents; also, of the combination of a heat-passage, a coil of pipe placed in said passage, a pump upon said coil, an evaporating pan, under or in contact with the shell of which the heat-passage passes, and an incinerating hearth and furnace, both opening into said passage.

(3) FOR RECOVERING ALKALI FROM WASTE SOLUTIONS.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the concentration of alkaline solutions resulting from the treatment of paper stock and similar manufactures, by subjecting the solutions to heat, in the manner described hereinafter, prior to their introduction into the evaporating and concentrating reservoirs. It consists of heating and evaporating apparatus, as described.

ALKALI CAUSTIC.

The nature of this invention consists in a new and useful process of putting up caustic alkali, and in the construction of machinery by which the process may be successfully carried out, the object of the invention being to cheapen the putting up of caustic alkali, and to supply a purer, and, consequently, better article of caustic alkali to the public. The claim is, 1. The hereinbefore-described process of putting up caustic alkali, which consists in compressing the same, in a dry granular condition, into air-tight packages, substantially as specified, whereby the alkali will be practically free from water, and will retain its original strength, as set forth. 2. In a machine for compressing alkali into cans, the combination of the stationary and movable plates and movable table, and table with a suitable framework for supporting the screw, block and plunger, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

DETERGENTS.

This invention relates to an improvement in cleansing compounds for clothes, cloth, silk, lace, or any fabric or article that has become soiled by grease or common dirt; and it consists in the combination of ingredients, compounded in or about the proportions given below. It consists in a cleansing compound composed of spirits of ammonia, sal-soda, borax, bisulphide of carbon, quicklime, tallow, chloroform, and water, in or about the proportions specified.

GLUE—APPARATUS FOR DRYING.

This invention is an improvement on the patentee's previous inventions, in which, by the use of a revolving vertical fan, he took the heated air from a lower room or chamber into an upper, and there forced it laterally through or between the material to be dried. In his present invention he so arranges his building and apparatus that the material can be dried in either or both rooms. It consists in a new combination of the drying chambers and compartments.

GLUCOSE—MANUFACTURE OF.

This invention has for its object the manufacture of glucose from "permeable" grain, the purification thereof by means hereinafter described, and improvements in the apparatus to be employed therein. Where the term "permeable" grain is mentioned it must be understood to include grain whole, crushed, bruised, or broken, or granular anylaceous substances, being of such form and combined with only so small a proportion of water or liquid that steam can permeate every part of a layer or bed of it with facility. It being an essential feature in the invention that complete permeation of the steam should be effected, whole grain is generally preferred in this process; but in some cases it may be more convenient or cheaper to employ broken grain. The grain, however, must not be in the form of flour, as it would then form a paste more or less gelatinous, and so prevent complete permeation of the steam. The claim in improvements in the manufacture of, and apparatus for the manufacture of, glucose is—1. The described method of treating grain in the manufacture of glucose, which consists in macerating with dilute acid, as specified, drawing off the unabsorbed acid, macerating the material with clean water, again macerating in dilute acid, and then drawing off all unabsorbed acid preparatory to treatment in a converter. 2. The described method of treating grain in the manufacture of glucose preparatory to treatment in the converter, which consists in macerating the grain with an alkaline solution, drawing off the unabsorbed solution, washing the grain with water, macerating with dilute acid, as specified, drawing off the unabsorbed dilute acid again washing with water, and again treating with acid, substantially in the manner described. 3. The described

method of treating grain in the manufacture of glucose, which consists in macerating the grain with dilute acid, as specified, drawing off the surplus acid from the grain, washing with water, again thoroughly impregnating the grain with acid, introducing the grain, with such acid only as is absorbed thereby, into a converter having a perforated bottom or diaphragm, above which the grain is supported, admitting steam under pressure through said diaphragm, and thereby speedily raising the temperature of the mass (before a sufficient quantity of water has been formed to destroy the porous condition of the mass and prevent the access of the steam to all parts thereof) to the point at which conversion takes place, and finally forcing out the contents of the converter. 4. The described method of treating grain in the converter in the manufacture of glucose, which consists in submitting grain thoroughly impregnated with dilute acid, but with only such acid as is absorbed thereby, to the direct action of steam under considerable pressure, substantially in the manner described, whereby the entire mass of grain is simultaneously acted upon, and the point at which conversion takes place is attained before the formation of sufficient water to prevent the free access of the steam to all parts of the grain.

IMPROVEMENT IN MEDICATED SOAPS.

This invention relates to medicated soaps; and consists in the production of a compound in which the properties of witch-hazel, or *Hamamelis Virginica*, and soap are united, the object being to produce a soap compound which may be efficaciously employed in the treatment of cutaneous and other diseases or injuries, besides fulfilling the offices of an ordinary soap. In practicing my invention, while I do not limit myself to any particular process or formula, I prefer to proceed as follows: I prepare the following ingredients: First, I make an ordinary soap basis of chemically pure tallow and soda lye; second, I make a soap from bayberry tallow with potash lye; third, I prepare a glycerated extract of *Hamamelis Virginica* or witch-hazel, by extracting the properties of the shrub and evaporating it into a solid extract, one pound of which dissolved in four pounds of chemically pure glycerine makes the glycerated extract. The solid extract should be very strong. From fifteen to twenty bushels of the shrub will usually be required to produce a pound. Having prepared the ingredients as aforesaid, I take two pounds of the tallow-soap basis, one pound of the bayberry soap, and two pounds of the glycerated extract of *Hamamelis Virginica*, or witch-hazel, which I dissolve by means of heat, and carefully mix and cool. When the compound has been cooled it is treated like ordinary soap. I prefer this method to all others, and recommend it as being the best of which I am informed, and I also prefer and recommend the formula presented; but it is obvious that the invention may be practiced in numerous ways, and according to other formulas than that set forth. I do not, therefore, limit my claim to any particular method or formula; but What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—1. A soap made by incorporating *Hamamelis Virginica* with ordinary soap, substantially as above recited. 2. The combination of the glycerated extract of *Hamamelis Virginica* with the oils and fats to be used in the manufacture of soap, substantially as specified. 3. The combination of the glycerated extract of *Hamamelis Virginica* with alkaline solutions to be used in the manufacture of soap, substantially as set forth.

4. A soap made by combining *Hamamelis Virginica*, the ingredients of ordinary soap, and bayberry tallow, substantially as set forth.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

BUSINESS CAREER OF LEADING MEN.

[NUMBER ONE].

Robert Colgate

INTRODUCTORY.

Of men who are the architects of their own fortunes, the oil, paint and drug trade afford not a few illustrious examples. These fortunes are sometimes such as are accumulated by the affluent; again, they consist of a good name, which is better; frequently these are conjoined, commanding the respect of all who love virtue. Nevertheless it is true that while encouraging a free use of pigments and artists' materials for the portrayal of others on enduring canvas, thus perpetuating their memory, some of our most estimable tradesmen of the classes named, betray as concerning themselves a modest appreciation which deters them from appearing either in print or paint. They give a wide berth to the "scribbling fry who waste paper, ink, and die." One consequence of such extreme reserve is, that the influence of noble lives, the examples thus afforded of integrity and honorable dealing, are in a measure lost to coming generations; to this extent it ceases to be true that "the good that men do lives after them." When, we might stop to inquire, were worthy examples more needed than in these days of widespread corruption and moral obliquity? At what former period were there so many names, once in high repute, upon the rolls of our States' prisons and penitentiaries? Happily we can lift for a moment the dark shadow that sometimes exists in hearts of thoughtful men, by showing that virtue is not wholly extinct; that there are indeed even now examples worthy of emulation of which no formal record has ever been made, and which are all the more lustrous from the contrasts so often presented in the ordeal of the times.

Let us premise yet further by observing that to speak with fidelity of living men whose character is involved requires more delicacy of touch than when the subject is dead,—not so much that the individual under treatment (dissection?) is liable to resent the unkind cut, but true worth indulges in no blatant self-assertion and does not readily submit to commendation by others. Our artist in the discharge of a duty adheres to plain, simple truth, discarding high colors, adjusting lights and shadows with express reference to moral lessons inculcated.

MR. ROBERT COLGATE.

Taking rank in point of seniority is Mr. Robert Colgate, a native New Yorker, whose father, Wm. Colgate, born in Kent Co., England, immigrated to this country when a mere lad with his parents, in the year 1795, and landed at Baltimore. He came to New York and established himself in business in the year 1806, and for fifty years thereafter pursued his trade on the site still occupied by his successors "Colgate & Co.," in John street. The subject of this narrative, Robert began his business career in the year 1833. Quick in his perceptions, thoroughly practical in his estimate of things, he did not hesitate to seize on favorable opportunities and combining with these elements a careful attention to his business he has achieved a solid success. In judging of the markets of the world, by which his movements were largely governed, his sagacity, as remarked by business contemporaries, was often apparent, every circumstance relating thereto being deliberately weighed. When finally a course of action was resolved upon, he persisted with inflexible determination. Robert Colgate is the eldest of the three brothers who, each in his line, two as manufacturers and the third as dealer in gold and silver bullion, have gained an eminence rarely attained. Standing by each other in fraternal alliance, they individually have passed unscathed through every crisis, their name untarnished by default

IN THE ANNALS OF MERCANTILE CREDIT,

as has been remarked by an old observer, no parallel can be found of three brothers holding continuously for so long a period the highest markings in different professions. Robert, in a business career of forty-four years, never had a note protested nor asked an extension. Speaking of his youthful days: "Yes," said he, not long ago sitting in his office, "I was born just here within a stone's throw, in Water street, near Peck Slip, in January, 1812, and we removed into John street the same year." A listener interpolated, "Your advent was at a very stormy period in our political history." He added: "The first things I remember of my childhood are the grand illuminations—first, in rejoicing that peace had been declared, and again in celebrating the victory at New Orleans; for Jackson was fighting away there after the peace, as it took sixty days to get the news" He commenced business in Oct 1833, under the name Colgate, Pollen & Colgate. In 1837 the title was Pollen & Colgate, Mr. Charles Colgate withdrawing. The firm thus continued until June, 1854, when Mr. Pollen withdrew. Mr. Edward Austen, of the firm Robert Colgate & Co., as it now exists to-day, joined in 1854. The property now occupied by them on Beekman street was bought by Mr. Colgate in 1843, at which time there were dwelling houses in all that neighborhood. John and Beekman street were filled almost exclusively with dwellings.

A PROUD MEMORIAL.

The Atlantic White Lead Company, with which Mr. Colgate's name has been identified from the start, commenced business in 1845, and the first white lead was turned out the same year. Ten years later, say in 1855, they commenced the manufacture of linseed oil, which has always been an important part of their business. The Company's works in Brooklyn, just above the Fulton ferry landing, form an enormous establishment probably the largest of its kind in the United States, if not in the world. Their buildings occupy a space nearly equal to two entire blocks, and their towering walls and smoke stacks, while they stand, form a conspicuous memorial, suggestive, some might say, of a towering ambition. The success achieved is certainly honorable, and brings its reward When the Company commenced operations all the pig lead consumed in this country came from Galena, Ill., though importations from England began in 1847-'8, and afterwards supplies from England, Germany, and elsewhere abroad increased so much that the New York manufacturers sent their products as far West as St. Louis. The foregoing, it must be admitted, affords an

INSTANCE OF REMARKABLE SUCCESS,

attending individual effort. Mr. Colgate observes, however, that "we have never wanted a tremendous business but a business that is safe and sure." With all his experience in an active life, and though born so long ago that his business cotemporaries of 1833 have nearly all passed away, Mr. Colgate retains much of physical vigor, sustained by a constitution naturally robust. By an accident many years ago he fell, receiving an injury to the spine which makes it necessary to use a carriage in moving about the city. Otherwise health is unimpaired, which fact may be ascribed in part to healthful recreation, derived from the care and adornment of his charming residence at Riverdale, in a picturesque spot on the Hudson, opposite the Palisades. Mr. Colgate was one of the original founders of, and has always taken a lively interest in, the American Museum of Natural History, which at present adorns Manhattan Square. He also takes a hand in various hospitals and kindred institutions.

NEW RULES FOR THE OIL TRADE.

The following are the new rules which have been adopted by the Oil Trade. Proper forms of orders and transfers have been also adopted, but we have omitted them as being of little interest to our readers:

Substitute for

RULE 8.—On oil contracts, two days written notice shall be given exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays.

Every transfer must be made promptly, and every person receiving a notice must endorse upon it the time at which he receives it.

A Transferable Order drawn and accepted by a member of the Exchange, the price being made within one cent

per gallon of the market price, must be issued to the first receiver before 12 o'clock M. of the day the notice is given, which must be endorsed by the first receiver, and which may be transferred until 4 P. M. of the day of issue.

This order must be promptly transferred, each party noting thereon the time of transfer.

The transferable order must be presented by the last receiver to the drawer before 11 A M. of the next business day after its issue, and the drawer must deliver to the last receiver sampling orders of the specific lot tendered before 11 A. M. of the same day.

If the receiver decides to reject any lot he must give notice of rejection to the drawer of the order before 4 P. M. of the same day.

If party making delivery desires to refer the rejection to the Committe on Oils, he must notify the receiver and the Committee before 12 M. of the next day.

When the Committee on Oils are notified before 12 M. that their decision will be required in a case of rejection, said decision must be given before 1 P. M. of the same day.

Substitute for

RULE 10.--Deliveries of Cottonseed Oil shall be made by weight at the rate of seven and one-half (7½) pounds net to the gallon, and in lots of not less than one hundred barrels at one time, and not less than fifty barrels at one place.

Substitute for

RULE 11.- Settlement of contracts of cottonseed oil shall be made at the mean between the closing prices bid and asked at the call on the day of settlement, it being understood, however, that a settlement cannot be substituted for a performance of contract, except by mutual consent.

Substitute for

RULE 21.—Cottonseed oil must be paid for on delivery of the goods.

Substitute for

RULE 29.—When a seller fails to notify before 3 o'clock P. M , two days before the expiration of the month, of his intention to deliver, it shall be deemed a failure of delivery, and the buyer is privileged to buy to cover the contract at the market price on the day following holding the seller for any difference.

Amend Rule 35 to read as follows:

RULE 35.—Either party to a contract, prior to or upon signing the same shall have the right to call an original margin of one dollar per barrel, and either party may call for margins to meet variations in the market of one cent per gallon, and all margins called before 3 P. M. must be deposited before 12 M. of the day following. When an original margin has been called, no additional margin can be called until variations of the market exceed the original margin

All margins on contracts shall be deposited in, &c , as before.

Add the following new Rule:

RULE 0.0.—Contracts shall not be transferable Any party holding a contract against another, corresponding in all respects (excepting as to price) with one held by the other party against him, may close or cancel both by giving notice in writing to said party, and the parties thereto shall be compelled to settle their differences on said contracts with each other at the difference in price.

Where settlements of contracts for a specified month are made before maturity of said contracts interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum shall be allowed on the difference, paid up to the first day of the maturing month.

THE MENHADEN FISHERY.

(As published by the Maine Association, 1877.)

PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS.

The Menhaden is to be added to the long list of natural resources that have only recently been brought, through theapplications of science and industrial skill, into important use and service. It had formerly been held in low repute. The profusion of its bones forbade its use as food in the simple and direct form in which the common edible fish are consumed. Other uses for it had not yet been discovered, or put in exercise to an extent proportioned to the vast numbers of the fish. In consequence year after year the unreckonable millions came from their sojourn in unknown waters and poured their armies about our shores comparatively unregarded and neglected. The loss thus incurred by the State of Maine alone is to be estimated by scores of millions of dollars, reckoning in only the period during which, as we now see and know, the fish might have been put to profitable account.

The time of neglect has now gone by. The Menhaden has taken a place of importance as one of the foremost restoratives of a failing agriculture, as serving uses in some of the most considerable of the industrial arts; and it now promises through the discoveries and inventions of a citizen of Maine to become a direct source of human food, in a form palatable, nutritious, and of wide and easy application in culinary art. The Maine Oil and Guano Association think it proper to put before their patrons and the public thus concerned, both in Maine and elsewhere, both in this and other countries, some of the more prominent facts respecting this most useful fish, and the several modes in which it contributes, and promises still more largely to contribute, to state and national prosperity.

CHARACTERISTICS, HABITS, ETC.

The Menhaden, the *Clupea Menhaden* of the naturalists, sometimes called the *Alosa Brevoortia Menhaden*, belongs to the *Clupeidae* family, and is thus allied to the shad, anchovy, sardine, and other well-known and valuable fish It is an inhabitant of North American waters only. The corresponding species abroad are analagous, not identical. It is known amongst fisherman as the pogie,* hard-head, white-fish, or moss banker. It varies in length from eight to fourteen inches, and in weight from ten to twenty ounces. It takes from two hundred to three hundred fish to fill a barrel.

Its appearance in northern waters is during the summer; on the coast of Maine from about June 1, to October 1. The date of coming rarely varies more than five days; that of departure is sometimes delayed until October 15, if the weather continues mild and calm. It usually disappears from the surface during the continuance of cold northerly winds; and even in favorable weather alternately rises and sinks during the day, the morning and evening being the time of most general appearance. The first straggling comers are generally discovered on the "outer grounds," so called, some forty miles off shore The numbers increase with the advance of the season, the fish gathering in schools or bunches from the size of a dining table to ten acres large, and fifty of these being frequently visible at once from the mast head. In these bunches the fish extend from the surface two or three fathoms deep, more or less, as far at least as can be seen, in a compact mass, either lying perfectly still or moving slowly, with their heads all pointed one way as if intently gazing upon an object before them.

At such times they are supposed by the fishermen to be engaged in feeding, that is to say, in filtering from the water a minute reddish colored organism—whether animal or vegetable is not known, but probably the latter—of the size of the eye of a small needle, which is thought to constitute their food. The scientific experts of the United States Fish Commission are of the opinion that the Menhaden draws its sustenance from *mud*, i.e., from the animal and vegetable matter contained in mud. Their stomachs are known to be filled with slimy or muddy contents, and this in the opinion of the fishermen is derived from the floating organisms referred to. It may come from both sources.

The schools are accompanied by a train of enemies, whales, sharks, bluefish, dogfish, albicores or barracutas, fishing grounds, out to sea, leaving a broad tract of water unoccupied except by the ravaging hosts. The Menhaden driven in-shore deteriorate in quality, lose their fat in considerable part because their appropriate food is deficient. The fish, moreover, are less readily caught in these shallow waters; they are more dispersed and in shoaler bodies; besides the horse-mackerel, gulls, and other devourers aerial and marine. These, if in considerable numbers, drive the Menhaden from the main fishing grounds into the rivers and inner harbors, and in part entirely off the usual seines are liable to be torn, suffering the whole catch to escape, and entailing serious loss. The albicores have occasionally held possession of the fishing grounds from Mt. Desert to Gloucester for weeks together. This indeed occurs but rarely, once in many years. The annual destruction by one enemy or another is always great A whale has been captured with a hogshead of Menhaden in his stomach. Indeed it is safe to say that the number of fish thus far annually secured to the use of man form but an insignificant fraction in comparison with the multitude that fall victims to their numerous, voracious, and incessantly active enemies. This is true not only of the Menhaden and on the coast of Maine, but elewhere, and of the related tribes of the *Clupeidae* family. The cod and ling caught on the coast Scotland yearly would, it is estimated, if left in the water, consume more herring than the total catch of all the fishermen of Scotland. A single codfish has been taken with fifteen herring in its stomach. The United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries estimates the number of fish destroyed upon the southern coast of New England by the bluefish alone during their stay at *ten thousand millions of fish every day!* This is, for each day, fifty-seven times the total catch of the Maine Oil and Guano Association for the season.

As already implied, the Menhaden is migratory in its habits. It is found as far south as Florida, and is abundant in all southern waters in the winter time, and specimens from the Gulf of Mexico are in the possession of Prof. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, the leading scientific authority respecting this fish. Prof. Goode thinks it doubtful if the Maine fish find their way so far south as Florida. They may, as he suggests, on leaving our shores, go out to sea, as mackerel and shad are supposed to do. His opinion is "that they do not spawn north of the capes of the Delaware, at least not in-shore. They must spawn soon after leaving our northern coasts in the fall, probably on the shoals off shore extending from Nantucket to Hatteras. Young fish come in-shore in immense quantities in July and August, mostly south of Cape Cod, though sometimes as far east as Salem, Mass. They are never less than two inches long, and may well have been spawned the previous winter or spring."

It is certain that the disappearance of the Menhaden from the Maine coast in the autumn is accomplished by a movement of vast numbers (not necessarily the whole or even the greater number,) to the west and south along the shore. The withdrawal is nearly simultaneous, but in a body so immense that the vanguard reaches Cape Cod before the rear has left the Maine waters. Our fishermen follow the retreating army as far as Cape Cod and Sandy Hook, and make large captures The young fry are never seen off the shore of Maine, only the apparently mature, or at least well-grown fish.

Their visit to our waters appears to be a summer tour for food. That it is successful is evident from the fact that the fish gain fat very rapidly when arrived in our waters. The yield of oil sometimes doubles, per head in thirty days after their coming. The fish taken on the coast of Maine yield a considerably larger supply of oil than those taken at points further south, around Long Island, off the Jersey shore, etc. The amount of oil per barrel of fish is there about one gallon against two and a half here, for the whole season in each case. That part of the *Gulf of Maine*—as the great body of sea lying within Cape Cod and Cape Sable was anciently, and is now, upon the coast-survery maps named—extending along our coast, together with the great archipelago formed by its islands and peninsulas, appears to form an admirable as it is an extensive feeding groud for the fish

The menhaden is one of the most constant of the migratory fish in respect to its annual appearance in the same general tract of sea. This, however, does not prevent its alternate presence and absence on a particular coast, or in a given set of bays, and sometimes an absence protracted for several years. Thus the entire coast of Maine east of Jonesport has been for several years quite abandoned. Their stay upon that portion of our coast was always short, but little more than two months in any considerable numbers; but during those months they were very numerous, filling coves, creeks, and harbors with their multitudes. Their disappearance dates back at different points from twenty to over thirty years. They were caught only for bait and in very small quantities.

The menhaden, it is believed, does not of its own preference visit the coves and inner harbors, for its food seems to be less abundant in such localities but to be driven into them by predaceous enemies. Upon the withdrawal of these, either in part or in full, the menhaden may re-occupy their former haunts at a remove from the shore, and thus disappear from inner waters. In 1874 after a long absence, pogies made their appearance in great numbers in the harbors about Brooklyn, and tarried in the bays for an unusual length of time. Further remarks upon this topic will be offered in another connection.

This variable habit of the Menhaden as to its locality, numbers, and duration of stay in different years and in different portions of the same season, renders the use of large equipment necessary to improve the days and hours of abundance. In this business considerable capital and large working force are obliged to combine to secure the most satisfactory results. The solitary fisherman can effect but little.

MODE OF CAPTURE AND TREATMENT.—GOODALE'S NEW OIL PROCESS.

When a school is discovered, as it readily is by a reddish hue to the water, or a ripple that changes the color of the surface like a passing cloud, a steamer towing two boats in which the seine is contained, sets out for it, and approaches as near as is judged safe without alarming the fish. The seine, if a first-class one, will be about three hundred fathoms long and twenty fathoms deep, and in the form of a long strip or bandage, corked at the upper border, and leaded at the bottom. The ends of this are taken by the boats and carried around the school—a task requiring vigilance, patience, and skill—and brought together. Upon this being effected, ropes attached to the sunken border of the seine are hauled in, and draw the net to a focus, closing it at the bottom and confining the fish The number caught varies from one barrel to a thousand. Fourteen hundred barrels have been taken at one time. The steamer now comes alongside the seine, and a steam dipnet, taking three to five barrels at a time, sets to work discharging the net at the rate of four to five hundred barrels an hour.

Upon a satisfactory freight being secured the steamer returns to the factory. The fish are discharged into a car running upon a rail-track to the second story of the factory, and thence poured into tanks below, holding sixty to seventy-five barrels. These are filled with one-third water, steam turned on and the fish cooked an hour, or until the albumen is coagulated and the oil cells broken. The cooked mass, after draining, passes in

*It may be well to say that the name *porgy* is incorrect, as applied to the menhaden, this being a designation of the fish known as a scup, common in the New York and other markets. The name pogie is supposed to be from the Indian name of Poghaden. The g in *pogie* has the hard sound as in *give*.

to presses worked by hydraulic power, and is subjected to the pressure of one hundred pounds per square inch, the oil and water flowing out and being collected in vats. The oil is then drawn off, clarified by settling, barreled, and is ready for market. The residue, called chum or scrap, is usually stored in the lower story of the factory until taken away by the purchasers, chiefly the manufacturers of superphosphate of lime.

The following figures will give more definiteness to the statement:

One hundred and ninety-five pounds of fish make a "barrel."

One barrel yields about two and a half gallons of oil, or eighteen and three quarter pounds.

One barrel yields about eighty pounds of chum or scrap.

These are average results of the manufacture as now conducted in the State. The amount of oil realized varies from one gallon per barrel of fish, early in the season, to four or five gallons in September.

The scrap contains on the average, as it comes from the press, fifty five to sixty per cent of its weight in water, and sometimes more. This is, of course, worthless for fertilizing purposes. It also contains from twelve to twenty per cent of fat or oil, which is equally worthless for manure.

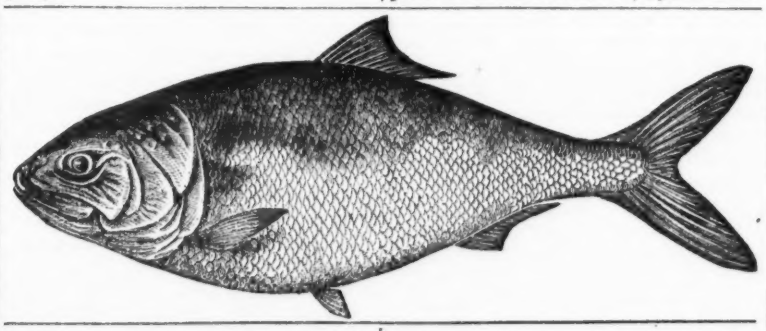
As now generally managed, the scrap remains in large heaps until shipped, in autumn or winter, to the points of manufacture into, or incorporation with, superphosphate. In this time a portion of the oil and water leaks away, so as to leave about ten to fifteen per cent of the former, and forty-eight to fifty three per cent of the latter. The elimination of the water is an advantage, but the specified per cent of oil is lost, and a portion of nitrogen is also lost, resulting from a partial decomposition of the mass, the formation and escape of ammonia. It were better, if practicable, to drive off the water at once upon withdrawal from the press, so as to prevent the loss in question.

What has hitherto prevented the driving off of the water immediately by artificial heat, has been the presence of so much *oil*, together with the gelatinous or gluey matter which is developed during the cooking, chiefly from the skins and bones. These render the process of drying the scrap a very difficult and tedious one, so much so that comparatively little has been put into market in that desirable form. The recent discovery of an easy and simple process for removing the larger part of the oil, and also at the same the gelatinous hindrance to drying, gives promise of a speedy change in this respect. While pursuing investigations relative to utilizing the menhaden as a source of concentrated food, before referred to, Mr. S. L. Goodale, well known as a chemist, as well as for his eminent services to the State as Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, found that by thoroughly washing the scrap as it came from the press, with sufficient hot water and agitation, that the oil globules were liberated from their entanglements in the fleshy tissues, and also from the creamy mixture with the gluey matter into which they were forced by the pressing, so that the greater part of it could be readily recovered by draining and repressing; and also that after draining the scrap would bear heavier pressure than at first without "squirting." By this easy process the oil product is largely increased, the scrap is left free from the gluey hindrance to drying, and contains less water to be dried out.

It may appear strange that so simple a method should not have been discovered sooner, but such is the fact. Work had been done on both sides of it. Repressing had been tried, using extra strong curbs, with very powerful pressure, but it failed to give satisfactory results. Re-cooking had been resorted to, which resulted in injury to the oil, and in the development of an additional amount of the gelatinous matter. It is now seen that a simple, thorough washing in hot water accomplishes the desired end, with neither of these objectionable results.

Scrap made by this process last August (1877), and dried in the open air, was lately analyzed at the agricultural experiment station of Connecticut, and the statement of the Director, Professor S. W. Johnson, of New Haven, shows the proportion of moisture to be reduced to 11.45 per cent, or about one fifth that contained in the scrap fresh from the press; and the proportion of *oil* to 4.65 per cent, thus proving that the content of oil in the *washed scrap, as it came from the press* (before drying it), had been reduced to less than two and a half per cent.

According to these figures the proportion of oil hitherto lost is, by the new process, reduced from an average of say, fifteen per cent of the weight of the scrap as it commonly issues from the press, to about two per cent. The balance, say twelve or thirteen per cent. is saved. Let it be assumed, however, that only ten per cent can be realized in practice, and that the annual outturn of scrap from the factories of the Maine Association be only 40,000,000 pounds. This would give an annual saving of 4,000,000 pounds of oil, or 533,000 gallons, worth, at current prices at market for 1877, forty cents per gallon $213,200.



With reference to drying by artificial means, which is obviously important, no doubt is felt that the apparatus now in operation will effect the work as thoroughly as may be desired, and cheaply and quickly also, provided only the oil in the scrap be reduced as above described.

Two companies belonging to the Association have succeeded in drying the scrap in considerable quantities, notwithstanding the obstacles referred to. The scrap is passed through a slightly inclined heated iron cylinder, thirty feet long, and four feet in diameter, and on the passage is agitated by paddles attached to a revolving shaft, and comes out at the lower end, dried to about twenty-five per cent of moisture. The process will be greatly promoted in dispatch and efficiency by the application of the new oil saving method, and the whole manufacture will then be under full control. The scrap can at once, upon withdrawal from the press, be subjected to the drying process by furnace heat, irrespective of the state of the weather, and thus the loss of oil by leakage, mentioned above, and of ammonia, by decomposition, be forestalled. If the contained moisture is reduced to a per cent, no lower even than twenty or twenty-five, the scrap can be kept on the spot at convenience, and without offense to the senses, or transported as required.

The *naphtha* process for extracting the oil consists in subjecting the scrap, in an inclined iron cylinder, to the action of vapors of naphtha, which combine with the oil, and the latter in a state of solution filters away at the lower end of the cylinder. The naphtha is then recovered by evaporation.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DETAILS.

The menhaden fishery on the coast of Maine, as conducted with a view to the oil product, dates back to about 1830. Previous to that time very little more was known to the general public respecting this fish than its existence in our waters. It had been put to some use for oil in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York, at an earlier date. At the outset the fish were caught in gill nets moored in the water at each end. The fish were cooked in kettles set up anywhere at convenience, the oil extracted by fermentation of the cooked mass, and coming out exceedingly offensive to the smell. Previous to this, however, and for an indefinite time, the menhaden had been caught in small quantities for bait, and were considered worthless for any other purpose. About 1830, the hand press came into use for extracting the oil, and was an improvement both as to the amount of oil secured and its quality

It is said that oil was first produced on the coast of Maine, for sale in the market, by an old lady, who conceived the idea of cooking the fish as food for her abundant broods of chickens. In doing this she noticed the abundant oil on the surface of the kettle, skimmed it off, bottled it, and sent it to Boston. This is supposed to be the first sample of menhaden oil put into the market from Maine. This oil was bought by Mr. E. B. Phillips, the pioneer in this trade. He, upon examination of the oil and inquiry into the supply of fish, had confidence enough in the business to fit out some fifty different parties along the Maine coast with kettles and a press, known as the screw and-lever press. The enterprise proved successful, and was a boon to the producers as well; the oil being worth at one time a dollar and thirty cents per gallon, and always bringing a good price. But little use was then made of the scrap.

The fish being found in schools, "sweeping" was adopted in place of the stationary gill nets, large nets being employed, or two or three smaller ones being fastened together. This in turn was supplanted by the "purse" seines. The first one was used on Chelsea Beach. The seine proving a success, it became evident that a great supply of fish could be had, and accordingly steam factories were put up. The first was built by a company from Rhode Island, in 1864 at Bluehill, and the next by another company from Rhode Island, at Bristol, on John's Bay, the same season. Operations being successful, home parties in Boothbay, Bristol, Bremen and Southport went into the business. In the spring of 1866 eleven factories were built, all using steam. This may be regarded as the beginning of the industry in Maine on a scale at all in ratio with its capabilities.

Small vessels and sloops were used in the early stage of the business, these succeeded by larger, and these by steamers, of which there are now forty-eight employed by members of the Maine Oil and Guano Association, each from sixty to a hundred and fifty feet in length, and costing from seven thousand to forty thousand dollars. The advantages of the steam are too obvious to need special notice, such as dispatch, economy of time and labor, etc. With the advent of steam vessels, larger factories with more ample equipment became a necessity to handle the larger receipts in shorter time. The first factory had the capacity to work up five hundred barrels per day. The larger factories now can take three to four thousand barrels daily. At the outset four thousand barrels per season was a large catch to each fishing "gang." Now the average catch per steamer is ten thousand barrels, and twenty-five thousand barrels are not unprecedented.

The number of *gallons of oil* produced at the factories of the Maine Association during the past five years is as given below:

1873	1,204,055
1874	1,931,037
1875	1,514,881
1876	2,143,273
1877	1,166,213
Total	7,959,459

The oil is largely used in the currying of leather. After the hide has been "dressed," *i. e.*, after its coarser, fleshy parts have been pared off, the oil, mixed with tallow, is applied. This is technically called "stuffing," and results in qualifying any residue of alkali left from the "liming" process, and in filling the pores, and softening the leather. A considerable quantity is used as a burning oil in coal mines, to fill the small lamps, one of which is fastened to the cap of each miner. The oil is also used in painting, as a substitute for linseed oil. It is by no means equal to the latter for inside painting, but for out-door work it is even preferred by some, leaving, as it does, a finer gloss, and proving very durable. Nearly the whole product the past year has been consumed in the United States; but in previous years considerable has been exported.

Importations, 1878.

The following is a complete list of the imports of Oils, Paints and Drugs entered at the ports of New York and Boston for the present year up to date (in cases where weight cannot be correctly stated the number of packages alone will be given.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 4, 1878.

		Pkgs.	Lbs.
Acid,	Boracic,	pkgs	52	59578
"	"	pkgs	2	. .
"	Carbolic,	pkgs	52	4671
"	"	pkgs	19	....
"	Oxalic,	pkgs	93	51974
"	"	pkgs	15	....
"	Picric,	pkgs	23	2276
"	"	pkgs	5	....
"	Rosolic,	pkgs	13	2516
"	"	pkgs	12	....
"	Salicylic,	pkgs	2	155
"	"	pkgs	6	....
Albumen,	pkgs		135	27745
"	pkgs		20	....
Alizarine,	pkgs		127	42210
"	pkgs		178	....
Alkanet,	pkgs		2	750
Aloes,	pkgs		43	9899
"	pkgs		18	.
Althea Root,	pkgs		9	. . .
Alum,	pkgs		590	297742
"	pkgs		120	. . .
"	Cake,	pkgs	378	351597
"	"	pkgs	520	....
Ammonia,	Carb,	pkgs	50	28636
"	Muri,	pkgs	31	35826
"	"	pkgs	10	. . .
"	Sal,	pkgs	37	61183
"	"	pkgs	20	....
Aniline	Colors,	pkgs	118	8109
"		pkgs,	123	....
"	Oil,	pkgs	103	34729
"	"	pkgs	8	....
"	Salts,	pkgs	24	3104
"	"	pkgs	51	....
Anseed,	pkgs		24	3776
"	pkgs		38	....
Annatto,	pkgs		42	7565
"	pkgs		364	. . .
Antimony,	pkgs		141	94539
"	pkgs		25	....
Argols,	pkgs		1549	1228210
"	pkgs		702	. . .
Arnica	Flowers,	pkgs	109	13135
Arrowroot,	pkgs		533	18633
"	pkgs		18	....

Arsenic, pkgs	1302		512901
" pkgs	75		....
Assafœtida, pkgs	48		....
Aurine, pkgs	6		960
" pkgs	2		....
Balsam, Copaiba, pkgs	20		2060
" " pkgs	16		....
" Tolu, pkgs	51		....
Barbadoes Tar, pkgs	30		....
Bark, pkgs	12		2098
" Cascarilla, pkgs	47		2752
" Peru, pkgs	2141		222948
" " pkgs	3571		.. .
Barium Nit, pkgs	7		....
Barytes, pkgs	51		24182
Bay Rum, pkgs	14	gls	1101
" " pkgs	10		....
Beans Tonca pkgs	2		380
Beans, Vanilla	1		35
Beeswax			7015
Belladonna, pkg	6		....
Berlin Blue, pkgs	5		770
Berries Juniper, pkgs	160		....
Bismuth, pkgs	7		127
Black Salts, pkgs	16		4477
" " pkgs	8		.
Blackthorn, pkgs	9		1179
Bleach, pkgs	2847		2900036
" pkgs	2141		....
Bone Black, pkgs	3		3078
Brazilwood, pcs	1406		....
" tons	67		....
Brimstone, tons			4007
Bronze Powder, pkgs	4		1000
" " pkgs	113		....
Buchu, pkgs	3		983
" pkgs	3		....
Burgundy Pitch, pkgs	150		....
Calamus, pkgs	7		748
" pkgs	2		....
Calomel	13		650
Camphor, pkgs	843		112119
" pkgs	250		....
Canary Seed, pkgs	4086		841767
" " pkgs	1708		....
Cantharides, pkgs	38		2702
Caraway Seed, pkgs	298		39786
" " pkgs	287		....
Cardamons, pkgs	44		6173
" pkgs	20		....
Carmine, pkgs	2		....
Cassia, pkgs	5197		346639
" "	890		....
Ceresin, pkgs	50		....
Chalk, pkgs	10		4066
" tons			5033
Chamomiles, pkgs	65		8076
" pkgs	2		....
Chestnut Ext pkgs	70		31046
" " pkgs	10		....
Chemicals, pkgs	2		290
" pkgs	48		....
Chillies, pkgs	133		....
China Clay, pkgs	1100		....
" " pkgs	620	tons	300
Chloral Hydrate, pkgs	20		1580
" " pkgs	37		....
Chrome Yellow, pkgs	3		321
Cinnamon, pkgs	270		18003
Cloves	300		41814
" pkgs	170		....
Cliffstone, tons			206
Cobalt Oxide, pkgs	5		700
" " pkgs.	2		....
Cochineal, pkgs	261		58995
" pkgs	183		....
Cocoa Leaves, pkgs	4		501
Colocynth, pkgs	10		2617
Colombo Root, pkgs	55		....
Colors, pkgs	82		6346
" pkgs	81		....
Copperas, pkgs	14		.
Coraline, pkgs	5		560
Coriander Seed, pkgs	295		50010
" " pkgs	45		....
Corks, pkgs	147		....
Corkwood, pkgs	220		18290
" pkgs	5695		....
Cremnitz White, pkgs	1		338
" " pkgs	2		....
Cudbear, pkgs	15		17445
" pkgs	38		....
Cummin Seed, pkgs	100		....
Cutch pkgs	3517		406741
" pkgs	168		....
Cuttlefish, pkgs	104		7954
" pkgs	75		....
Degras, pkgs	596		174787
" pkgs	417		....
Divi Divi, pkgs	75		7573
" " pkgs	408		....
Drop Black, pkgs	408		46033
" " pkgs	67		....
Drugs, pkgs	17		2697
" pkgs	316		...
Dunging Salt, pkgs	6		5228
Dutch Pink, pkgs	16		1792
" Metal, pkgs	19		....
Dyewoods, tons	....		285½
" pcs	374		..
Ergot, pkgs	72		13690
" pkgs	63		....
Fennel Seed, pkgs	46		5329
Flocks, pkgs	20		2300
" pkgs	45		....
Fœnegreck Seed, pkgs	500		121400
Fustic, tons	....		315½
" pcs	5624		....
" Ext, pkgs	55		26 08
Galls, pkgs	10		16 5
Gambier	1870		323022
Garancine, pkgs	150		219870
Gelatine, pkgs	73		6070
" pkgs	66		....
Gentian Root, pkgs	279		61756
Ginger, pkgs	1500		175478
" pkgs	487		....
Glue, pkgs	156		124112
" pkgs	91		. .
Glucose, pkgs	482		384441
" pkgs	411		...
Glycerine, pkgs	370		159795
" pkgs	96		....
Gold Size, pkgs	5	gls	100
Glass Plate, pkgs	743		....
" Window, pkgs	35351		..
Grape Sugar, pkgs	2001		215110
" " pkgs	700		....
Gum, pkgs	8		....
" Animi, pkgs	5		1013
" Arabic, pkgs	124		42484
" " pkgs	160		....
" Copal, pkgs	429		83568
" " pkgs	5117		....
" Damar, pkgs	169		22539
" Guiac, pkgs	76		....
" Kino, pkgs	282		70537
" " pkgs	277		....
" Kowrie, pkgs	5349		....
" Myrrh, pkgs	3		336
" Sandrac, pkgs	4		908
" " pkgs	5		....
" Substitute, pkgs	12		11760
" " pkgs.	12		....
" Tragacanth, pkgs	75		16382
Gypsum, pkgs	200		139372
Hellebore Root, pkgs	71		10013
Hyosciamus, pkgs	3		....
Hypernic Extract, pkgs	10		2007
Iceland Moss, pkgs	10		5007
Indigo, pkgs	247		38795
" pkgs	1988		....
" Extract, pkgs	157		49760
" " pkgs	25		....
Insect Powder, pkgs	125		16543
" " pkgs	50		....
Iodine, pkgs	6		672
Ipecac, pkgs	41		3982
Irish Moss pkgs	20		2279
Iron Oxide, pkgs	191		28137
Isinglass, pkgs	114		11945
" pkgs	48		
Jalap, pkgs	10		2000
" pkgs	5		....
Lakes, pkgs	22		3456
" pkgs	1		....
Laurel Berries, pkgs	11		2616
" Leaves, pkgs	32		5829
" " pkgs	20		....
Lead, pigs	4009		....
" Nitrate, pkgs	10		11117
Leeches, pkgs	33		..
Lemon Juice, pkgs	10		1346
" " pkgs	20		....
Licorice, pkgs	547		150720
" pkgs	255		....
" Root, pkgs	4797		1535827
" " pkgs	503		....
Linseed, pkgs	16072	bush	79203
" pkgs	20250	"	....
Logwood, tons	....		11346
" pcs	4939		....
" Extract, pkgs	70		33140
" " pkgs	144		....
Mace, pkgs	21		1589
Madder, pkgs	12		14297
" pkgs.	15		....
Magnesia, pkgs	195		37017
Magnesite, pkgs	318		88806
Magnesia Calc, pkgs	31		2108
" " pkgs	44		....
" Carb, pkgs	164		92050
Manganese, pkgs	20		20150
" Oxide, pkgs	1		123
" " pkgs	1		....
Manna, pkgs	10		1152
Matico Leaves, pkgs	18		2097
Medicinal Bark, pkgs	1		201
" Flowers, pkgs	176		76600
" " pkgs.	32		....
" Herbs, pkgs	10		2180
" Leaves, pkgs	19		2426
" Roots, pkgs	27		5830
" " pkgs	15		....
" Seed, pkgs	2		291
" Wood, pkgs	3		348
Milk Sugar, pkgs	4		901
" " pkgs	20		....
Millet Seed, pkgs	20		2420
Mineral Wax pkgs	8		1778
Morphine, pkgs	1		16¾
Musk, pkgs	2		...
Mustard Seed, pkgs	550		94056
" " pkgs	122		....
Myrabelanes, pkgs	10		....
Nutmegs, pkgs	738		50885
" pkgs	283		....
Nux Vomica, pkgs	232		31530
Ochre, pkgs	133		62556
" pkgs.	30		....
Oil, Almonds, pkgs	9		1301
" Anise, pkgs	50		3333
" Bergamot, pkgs	469		16436
" " pkgs	150		. ..
" Caraway, pkgs	4		350
" Cassia, pkgs	550		35612
" Cinnamon, pkgs	1		56
" Cocoanut, pkgs	73		38539
" " pkgs	60		....
" Cod, pkgs	91	gls	4100
" " Liver, pkgs	97		3147
" " " pkgs	247		...
" Essential, pkgs	31		2170½
" " pkgs	124		...
" Haarlem, pkgs	28		...
" Juniper, pkgs	4		200
" " pkgs	3		....
" Lavender, pkgs	39		2619
" Lemon, pkgs	90		2219
" " pkgs	47		....
" Linseed, pkgs	13	gls	20315
" Mustard, pkgs	1		5
" Myrbane, pkgs	80		8400
" Olive, pkgs	143		6701
" " pkgs	10		....
" Orange, pkgs	83		1792
" Palm, pkgs	10		11559
" Rose, pkgs	4		719¾
" " pkgs	8		....
" Sandal, pkgs	1		4
" Sesame, pkgs	26		1149
" " pkgs	55		....
" Sod, pkgs	43		....
" Thyme, pkgs	45		2751
" Whale, pkgs	165		45894
Opium, pkgs	151		23973
" pkgs	46		...
Orange Juice, pkgs	7		373
" " pkgs	3		....
Lead, pkgs	100		57111
Peel, pkgs	169		30186
" " pkgs	81		....
Orchill pkgs	66		30258
" pkgs	34		. ..
" Weed, pkgs	88		14601
Orris Root, pkgs	45		9411
" " pkgs	3		....
Paints, pkgs	22		3126
" pkgs	72		....
Paris White, pkgs	319		327381
Pepper, pkgs	486		60986
Phosphorus, pkgs	100		11000
" pkgs	55		...
Pimento, pkgs	15		2944
" pkgs.	1384		....
Plumbago, pkgs	1876		963707
" pkgs	653		....
Potash, pkgs	1		..
" Bichrome, pkgs	195		45950
" " pkgs	80		653
" Chlorate, pkgs	400		61817
" " pkgs	100		....
" Muri, pkgs	2466		....
" Pruss, pkgs	20		8000
" " pkgs	32		....
Pumice Stone, pkgs	141		48149
" " pkgs	83		.. .
Quicksilver, pkgs	300		22700
" pkgs	450		....
Quinine, pkgs	27		....
" pkgs.	1		140
Rape Seed, pkgs	135		29475
" " pkgs	5		....
Red Lead, pkgs	75		8400
" " pkgs	5		....
Red Wood, tons	287		....
Rhubarb, pkgs	35		5319
Saffron, pkgs	2		100
Safflower, pkgs	59		....
Safflower Extract, pkgs	30		....
Saltpetre, pkgs	1183		283765
" pkgs	2511		....
Sarsaparilla, pkgs	27		4103
" pkgs	655		....
Satin White, pkgs	16		11427
Scammony, pkgs	2		73
Senna, pkgs	28		7427
" pkgs	13		....
Shellac, pkgs	75		14628
" pkgs	1259		....
Silver White, pkgs	1		466
Size, pkgs	2		1397
Smalts, pkgs	10		1100
Soap, Castile, pkgs	9979		352238
Soda Ash, pkgs	7915		12031439
" " pkgs	3943		....
" Bicarb, pkgs	3230		370560
" Caustic, pkgs	3720		2248391
" " pkgs	4214		....
" Hypo, pkgs	136		69905
" " pkgs	298		....
" Sal, pkgs	9518		3919334
" Silicate, pkgs	50		34233
" Stannate, pkgs	1		524
" Sulphate, pkgs	19		21136
" Tartaric, pkgs	10		2000
Sponges, pkgs	182		9845
" pkgs	305		....
Steel Blue, pkgs	10		1320
St John's Bread, pkgs	110		29793
" " pkgs	91		....
Strontia, pkgs	10		1050
Styrax, pkgs	2		672
Sulphur, pkgs	15		2975
" pkgs	5		....
Sumac, pkgs	100		29796
" pkgs	11930		...
" Extract, pkgs	85		17147
Tannin Extract, pkgs	25		6487
" " pkgs	5		....
Tapioca, pkgs	1179		....
Tartar Ext, pkgs	1		560
Terra Alba, pkgs	430		344136
Turmeric, pkgs	5800		836950
Tuscan Red, pkgs	2		560
Ultramarine, pkgs	391		128840
" pkgs	235		..
Umber, pkgs	135		....
Valerian Root, pkgs	49		6619
" " pkgs.	8		....
Vandyke Brown, pkgs	47		22655
Varnish, pkgs	23	gls.	650
" pkgs	....	gls.	18
Venetian Red, pkgs	1235		429552
" " pkgs	400		....
Venice Turpentine, pkgs	21		3556
Verdigris, pkgs	35		40993
" pkgs	3		....
Vermilion, pkgs	1		1080
Wash Blue, pkgs	31		8960
" " pkgs	25		....
Wax, pkgs	8		425
" pkgs	5		....
" Japan, pkgs	226		....
White Lead, pkgs	261		75748
Woad, pkgs	929		....
Zinc Oxide, pkgs	470		88184
" " pkgs	185		....
" Dust, pkgs	23		16771
" " pkgs	46		....

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BOSTON, Mar. 4, 1878.

Acid Carbolic, pkgs	1		....
" Oxalic, pkgs	20		11200
Aloes, pkgs	4		1699
Alum, pkgs	255		141296
" Cake, pkgs	180		175554
Aniline Colors, pkgs	95		5693
" " pkgs	4		....
" Oil, pkgs	40		4000
" Salts, pkgs	47		6038
" " pkgs	2		....
Barbadoes Tar, pkgs	6		....
Barytes, pkgs	22		11892
" "	....		293440
" "	2		....
Barwood, pkgs	160		22240
Belladona, pkgs	10		....
Berries, Yellow, pkgs	160		31840
Bleach, pkgs	4401		4098199
Blue, pkgs	1		585
Brimstone tons	585		....
Camphor, pkgs	100		11146
Copperas, pkgs	10		6614
Colors, pkgs	11		....
Cudbear, pkgs	49		28434
Cutch, pkgs	1286		104511
Fustic Ext, pkgs	26		9242
Garancine, pkgs	25		41506
Gelatine, pkgs	5		600
" pkgs	5		.
Glue, pkgs	6		....
Glucose, pkgs	15		13230
" pkgs	15		....
Glycerine, pkgs	3		....
Ginger, pkgs	514		44597
Grease,	957		386189
" pkgs	212		....
Gum, Arabic, pkgs	2		2368
" " lbs	25		....
" Copal, pkgs	682		99099
" " pkgs	....		23511
" Tragacanth, pkgs	52		10957
Indigo, pkgs	10		....
" pkgs	108		31000
" Extract, pkgs	32		30847
" " pkgs	1		....
Logwood, tons	....		27754
" Ext, pkgs	10		4390
Madder, pkgs	31		40989
Magnesia, pkgs	27		. ..
Medical Flowers, pkgs	18		....
Ochre, pkgs	10		636
Oil Bergamot, pkgs	20		428
" Cocoa, pkgs	15		....
" Lavender, pkgs	1		12
" Myrbane, pkgs	3		110
" Olive, pkgs	5		368
" " pkgs	4		....
" Palm pkgs	450		80209
" Sandal, pkgs	1		30
" Sod, pkgs	21		328 9
Opium, pkgs	19		3451
Orchill, pkgs	3		3161
Paint, lbs	....		1620
Plumbago, pkgs	10		3928
Potash, pkgs	50		3 147
" Bich, pkgs	3		2504
" Binoxolate, pkgs	10		2140
" Carb, pkgs	26		18650
" Chlorate, pkgs	100		112 0
Red Lead, pkgs	33		16920
Redwood, tons	...		5
Rhubarb, pkgs	5		571
Saltpetre, pkgs	500		113925
Sapanwood, lbs	....		14100
" pcs	3175		....
Senna, pkgs	13		4478
Soda Ash, pkgs	4103		6164849
" Bi-Carb, pkgs	300		48225
" Caustic, pkgs	2672		1207?4
" Nitrate, pkgs	7870		2832?9
" Phos, pkgs	4		4116
" Sal, pkgs	8395		3510011
Sumac, pkgs	11825		1892000
" Extract, pkgs	75		54566
Turmeric, pkgs	3000		....
Ultramarine, pkgs	12		2435
Umber, pkgs	82		6545
Venetian Red, pkgs	420		141120
Vermillion, pkgs	1		300
Washing Crystals, pkgs	102		....
Verdigris, pkgs	4		2138
Vanadium Oxide, pkgs	2		....
Wax, pkgs	33		5248
Whiting, pkgs	50		17948

CASTOR BEAN CROP.

The castor bean crop of Osage county this year must be large. There were 2,773 acres put in, principally in six townships, as follows: Agency, 681 acres; Junction, 726; Malvern, 301; Valley Brook, 982; Arvonia, 10. The crop turned out well, as we are informed, probably twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre. At the lowest figure, the value, at one dollar per bushel (a high estimate), would be $93,276. We recently had a conversation with a buyer traveling in this county, who informed us that he shipped to New Jersey. He said that one bushel of good seed would yield two gallons and a quart of oil.—*Burlingame, Kansas, Chronicle.*

to presses worked by hydraulic power, and is subjected to the pressure of one hundred pounds per square inch, the oil and water flowing out and being collected in vats. The oil is then drawn off, clarified by settling, barreled, and is ready for market. The residue, called chum or scrap, is usually stored in the lower story of the factory until taken away by the purchasers, chiefly the manufacturers of superphosphate of lime.

The following figures will give more definiteness to the statement:

One hundred and ninety-five pounds of fish make a "barrel."

One barrel yields about two and a half gallons of oil, or eighteen and three quarter pounds.

One barrel yields about eighty pounds of chum or scrap.

These are average results of the manufacture as now conducted in the State. The amount of oil realized varies from one gallon per barrel of fish, early in the season, to four or five gallons in September.

The scrap contains on the average, as it comes from the press, fifty five to sixty per cent of its weight in water, and sometimes more. This is, of course, worthless for fertilizing purposes. It also contains from twelve to twenty per cent of fat or oil, which is equally worthless for manure.

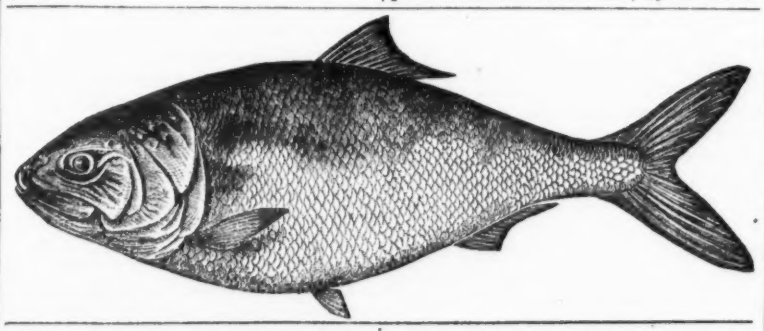
As now generally managed, the scrap remains in large heaps until shipped, in autumn or winter, to the points of manufacture into, or incorporation with, superphosphate. In this time a portion of the oil and water leaks away, so as to leave about ten to fifteen per cent of the former, and forty-eight to fifty three per cent of the latter. The elimination of the water is an advantage, but the specified per cent of oil is lost, and a portion of nitrogen is also lost, resulting from a partial decomposition of the mass, the formation and escape of ammonia. It were better, if practicable, to drive off the water at once upon withdrawal from the press, so as to prevent the loss in question.

What has hitherto prevented the driving off of the water immediately by artificial heat, has been the presence of so much *oil*, together with the gelatinous or gluey matter which is developed during the cooking, chiefly from the skins and bones. These render the process of drying the scrap a very difficult and tedious one, so much so that comparatively little has been put into market in that desirable form. The recent discovery of an easy and simple process for removing the larger part of the oil, and also at the same the gelatinous hindrance to drying, gives promise of a speedy change in this respect. While pursuing investigations relative to utilizing the menhaden as a source of concentrated food, before referred to, Mr. S. L. Goodale, well known as a chemist, as well as for his eminent services to the State as Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, found that by thoroughly washing the scrap as it came from the press, with sufficient hot water and agitation, that the oil globules were liberated from their entanglements in the fleshy tissues, and also from the creamy mixture with the gluey matter into which they were forced by the pressing, so that the greater part of it could be readily recovered by draining and repressing; and also that after draining the scrap would bear heavier pressure than at first without "squirting." By this easy process the oil product is largely increased, the scrap is left free from the gluey hindrance to drying, and contains less water to be dried out.

It may appear strange that so simple a method should not have been discovered sooner, but such is the fact. Work had been done on both sides of it. Repressing had been tried, using extra strong curbs, with very powerful pressure, but it failed to give satisfactory results. Re-cooking had been resorted to, which resulted in injury to the oil, and in the development of an additional amount of the gelatinous matter. It is now seen that a simple, thorough washing in hot water accomplishes the desired end, with neither of these objectionable results.

Scrap made by this process last August (1877), and dried in the open air, was lately analyzed at the agricultural experiment station of Connecticut, and the statement of the Director, Professor S. W. Johnson, of New Haven, shows the proportion of moisture to be reduced to 11.45 per cent, or about one fifth that contained in the scrap fresh from the press; and the proportion of *oil* to 4.65 per cent. thus proving that the content of oil in the *washed scrap, as it came from the press* (before drying it), had been reduced to less than two and a half per cent.

According to these figures the proportion of oil hitherto lost is, by the new process, reduced from an average of, say, fifteen per cent of the weight of the scrap as it commonly issues from the press, to about two per cent. The balance, say twelve or thirteen per cent. is saved. Let it be assumed, however, that only ten per cent can be realized in practice, and that the annual outturn of scrap from the factories of the Maine Association be only 40,000,000 pounds. This would give an annual saving of 4,000,000 pounds of oil, or 533,000 gallons, worth, at current prices at market for 1877, forty cents per gallon $213,200.



With reference to drying by artificial means, which is obviously important, no doubt is felt that the apparatus now in operation will effect the work as thoroughly as may be desired, and cheaply and quickly also, provided only the oil in the scrap be reduced as above described.

Two companies belonging to the Association have succeeded in drying the scrap in considerable quantities, notwithstanding the obstacles referred to. The scrap is passed through a slightly inclined heated iron cylinder, thirty feet long, and four feet in diameter, and on the passage is agitated by paddles attached to a revolving shaft, and comes out at the lower end, dried to about twenty-five per cent of moisture. The process will be greatly promoted in dispatch and efficiency by the application of the new oil saving method, and the whole manufacture will then be under full control. The scrap can at once, upon withdrawal from the press, be subjected to the drying process by furnace heat, irrespective of the state of the weather, and thus the loss of oil by leakage, mentioned above, and of ammonia, by decomposition, be forestalled. If the contained moisture is reduced to a per cent, no lower even than twenty or twenty-five, the scrap can be kept on the spot at convenience, and without offense to the senses, or transported as required.

The *naphtha* process for extracting the oil consists in subjecting the scrap, in an inclined iron cylinder, to the action of vapors of naphtha, which combine with the oil, and the latter in a state of solution filters away at the lower end of the cylinder. The naphtha is then recovered by evaporation.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DETAILS.

The menhaden fishery on the coast of Maine, as conducted with a view to the oil product, dates back to about 1830. Previous to that time very little more was known to the general public respecting this fish than its existence in our waters. It had been put to some use for oil in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York, at an earlier date. At the outset the fish were caught in gill nets moored in the water at each end. The fish were cooked in kettles set up anywhere at convenience, the oil extracted by fermentation of the cooked mass, and coming out exceedingly offensive to the smell. Previous to this, however, and for an indefinite time, the menhaden had been caught in small quantities for bait, and were considered worthless for any other purpose. About 1830, the hand press came into use for extracting the oil, and was an improvement both as to the amount of oil secured and its quality.

It is said that oil was first produced on the coast of Maine, for sale in the market, by an old lady, who conceived the idea of cooking the fish as food for her abundant broods of chickens. In doing this she noticed the abundant oil on the surface of the kettle, skimmed it off, bottled it, and sent it to Boston. This is supposed to be the first sample of menhaden oil put into the market from Maine. This oil was bought by Mr. E. B. Phillips, the pioneer in this trade. He, upon examination of the oil and inquiry into the supply of fish, had confidence enough in the business to fit out some fifty different parties along the Maine coast with kettles and a press, known as the screw and-lever press. The enterprise proved successful, and was a boon to the producers as well; the oil being worth at one time a dollar and thirty cents per gallon, and always bringing a good price. But little use was then made of the scrap.

The fish being found in schools, "sweeping" was adopted in place of the stationary gill nets, large nets being employed, or two or three smaller ones being fastened together. This in turn was supplanted by the "purse" seines. The first one was used on Chelsea Beach. The seine proving a success, it became evident that a great supply of fish could be had, and accordingly steam factories were put up. The first was built by a company from Rhode Island, in 1864 at Bluehill, and the next by another company from Rhode Island, at Bristol, on John's Bay, the same season. Operations being successful, home parties in Boothbay, Bristol, Bremen and Southport went into the business. In the spring of 1866 eleven factories were built, all using steam. This may be regarded as the beginning of the industry in Maine on a scale at all in ratio with its capabilities.

Small vessels and sloops were used in the early stage of the business, these succeeded by larger, and these by steamers, of which there are now forty-eight employed by members of the Maine Oil and Guano Association, each from sixty to a hundred and fifty feet in length, and costing from seven thousand to forty thousand dollars. The advantages of the steam are too obvious to need special notice, such as dispatch, economy of time and labor, etc. With the advent of steam vessels, larger factories with more ample equipment became a necessity to handle the larger receipts in shorter time. The first factory had the capacity to work up five hundred barrels per day. The larger factories now can take three to four thousand barrels daily. At the outset four thousand barrels per season was a large catch to each fishing "gang." Now the average catch per steamer is ten thousand barrels, and twenty-five thousand barrels are not unprecedented.

The number of *gallons of oil* produced at the factories of the Maine Association during the past five years is as given below:

1873	1,204,055
1874	1,931,037
1875	1,514,881
1876	2,143,273
1877	1,166,213
Total	7,959,459

The oil is largely used in the currying of leather. After the hide has been "dressed," *i. e.*, after its coarser, fleshy parts have been pared off, the oil, mixed with tallow, is applied. This is technically called "stuffing," and results in qualifying any residue of alkali left from the "liming" process, and in filling the pores, and softening the leather. A considerable quantity is used as a burning oil in coal mines, to fill the small lamps, one of which is fastened to the cap of each miner. The oil is also used in painting, as a substitute for linseed oil. It is by no means equal to the latter for inside painting, but for out-door work it is even preferred by some, leaving, as it does, a finer gloss, and proving very durable. Nearly the whole product the past year has been consumed in the United States; but in previous years considerable has been exported.

Importations, 1878.

The following is a complete list of the imports of Oils, Paints and Drugs entered at the ports of New York and Boston for the present year up to date (in cases where weight cannot be correctly stated the number of packages alone will be given.)

New York, Mar. 4, 1878.

		Pkgs.	Lbs.
Acid, Boracic	pkgs	52	59578
" "	pkgs	2	. .
" Carbolic,	pkgs	52	4671
" "	pkgs	19	....
" Oxalic,	pkgs	93	51974
" "	pkgs	15	....
" Picric,	pkgs	93	2276
" "	pkgs	5	....
" Rosolic,	pkgs	13	2516
" "	pkgs	12	....
" Salicylic,	pkgs	2	155
" "	pkgs	6	....
Albumen,	pkgs	135	27745
"	pkgs	20	....
Alizarine,	pkgs	127	42210
"	pkgs	178	....
Alkanet,	pkgs	2	750
Aloes,	pkgs	43	9699
"	pkgs	18	.
Althea Root,	pkgs	9	. . .
Alum,	pkgs	590	297742
"	pkgs	150	...
" Cake,	pkgs	378	351597
" "	pkgs	520	....
Ammonia, Carb,	pkgs	50	28636
" Muri,	pkgs	81	35826
" "	pkgs	10	. . .
" Sal,	pkgs	37	61183
" "	pkgs	20	....
Aniline Colors,	pkgs	118	8109
"	pkgs,	123	....
" Oil,	pkgs	103	34729
" "	pkgs	8	....
" Salts,	pkgs	24	3104
" "	pkgs	51	....
Aniseed,	pkgs	24	3776
"	pkgs	38	....
Annatto,	pkgs	42	7585
"	pkgs	364	.. .
Antimony,	pkgs	141	94530
"	pkgs	25	....
Argols,	pkgs	1549	1228210
"	pkgs	702	. ..
Arnica Flowers,	pkgs	109	18135
Arrowroot,	pkgs	538	18635
"	pkgs	18	....

Arsenic, pkgs	1302	512991
" pkgs	75	....
Assafœtida, pkgs	48	....
Aurine, pkgs	6	960
" pkgs	2	....
Balsam, Copaiba, pkgs	20	1060
" " pkgs	16	....
" Tolu, pkgs	51	....
Barbadoes Tar, pkgs	30	....
Bark, pkgs	12	2098
" Cascarilla, pkgs	47	2752
" Peru, pkgs	2141	222948
" " pkgs	3571	....
Barium Nit, pkgs	7	....
Baryies, pkgs	51	24182
Bay Rum, pkgs	14 gls	1101
" " pkgs	10	....
Beans Tonca pkgs	2	330
Beans, Vanilla	1	35
Beeswax		7015
Belladonna, pkg	6	....
Berlin Blue, pkgs	5	770
Berries Juniper, pkgs	160	....
Bismuth, pkgs	7	127
Black Salts, pkgs	16	4477
" " pkgs	8	....
Blackthorn, pkgs	9	1179
Bleach, pkgs	2847	2900036
" pkgs	2141	....
Bone Black, pkgs	3	3078
Brazilwood, pcs	1406	....
" tons	67	....
Brimstone, tons		4007
Bronze Powder, pkgs	4	1000
" " pkgs	113	....
Buchu, pkgs	3	993
" pkgs	3	....
Burgundy Pitch, pkgs	150	....
Calamus, pkgs	7	748
" pkgs	2	....
Calomel	13	650
Camphor, pkgs	843	112119
" pkge	250	....
Canary Seed, pkgs	4086	841767
" " pkgs	1708	....
Cantharides, pkgs	38	2702
Caraway Seed, pkgs	298	39788
" " pkgs	237	....
Cardamons, pkgs	44	6173
" pkgs	20	....
Carmine, pkgs	2	....
Cassia, pkgs	5197	346639
" "	880	....
Ceresin, pkgs	50	....
Chalk, pkgs	10	4056
" tons		5033
Chamomiles, pkgs	65	8076
" pkgs	2	....
Chestnut Ext pkgs	70	31046
" " pkgs	10	....
Chemicals, pkgs	2	290
" pkgs	48	....
Chillies, pkgs	133	....
China Clay, pkgs	1100	....
" " pkgs	620 tons	300
Chloral Hydrate, pkgs	20	1580
" " pkgs	37	....
Chrome Yellow, pkgs	3	321
Cinnamon, pkgs	270	18003
Cloves	300	41814
" pkgs	170	....
Cliffstone, tons	....	206
Cobalt Oxide, pkgs	5	700
" " pkgs	2	....
Cochineal, pkgs	261	58995
" pkgs	182	....
Cocoa Leaves, pkgs	4	501
Colocynth, pkgs	10	2617
Colombo Root, pkgs	55	....
Colors, pkgs	32	6316
" pkgs	81	....
Copperas, pkgs	11	....
Coraline, pkgs	5	560
Coriander Seed, pkgs	295	50010
" " pkgs	65	....
Corks, pkgs	147	....
Corkwood, pkgs	230	18290
" pkgs	5695	....
Cremnitz White, pkgs	1	338
" " pkgs	2	....
Cudbear, pkgs	15	17445
" pkgs	33	....
Cummin Seed, pkgs	100	....
Cutch pkgs	3517	406741
" pkgs	568	....
Cuttlefish, pkgs	104	7854
" pkgs	75	....
Degras, pkgs	596	174757
" pkgs	417	....
Divi Divi, pkgs	75	7573
" " pkgs	408	....
Drop Black, pkgs	408	46033
" " pkgs	67	....
Drugs, pkgs	17	2697
" pkgs	316	....
Dunging Salt, pkgs	6	5228
Dutch Pink, pkgs	16	1792
" Metal, pkgs	19	....
Dyewoods, tons	....	285½
" pcs	374	..
Ergot, pkgs	72	13690
" pkgs	63	....
Fennel Seed, pkgs	45	5128
Flocks, pkgs	20	2300
" pkgs	45	....
Fœnegreck Seed, pkgs	500	111400
Fustic, tons	....	315½
" pcs	5624	....
" Ext, pkgs	55	26 08
Galls, pkgs	10	16 5
Gambier	1870	323022
Garancine, pkgs	150	219870
Gelatine, pkgs	73	6070
" pkgs	66	....
Gentian Root, pkgs	279	61756
Ginger, pkgs	1500	175472
" pkgs	487	....
Glue, pkgs	156	124119
" pkgs	91	..
Glucose, pkgs	482	384441
" pkgs	411	....
Glycerine, pkgs	370	159795
" pkgs	96	....
Gold Size, pkgs	5	gls 100
Glass Plate, pkgs	743	....
" Window, pkgs	35351	....
Grape Sugar, pkgs	2001	215110
" " pkgs	700	....
Gum, pkgs	8	....
" Animi, pkgs	5	1018
" Arabic, pkgs	124	42484
" " pkgs	160	....
" Copal, pkgs	429	82568
" " pkgs	5117	....
" Damar, pkgs	169	22539
" Guiac, pkgs	76	....
" Kino, pkgs	283	70537
" " pkgs	277	....
" Kowrie, pkgs	5249	....
" Myrrh, pkgs	3	336
" Sandrac, pkgs	4	908
" " pkgs	5	....
" Substitute, pkgs	12	11760
" " pkgs	13	....
" Tragacanth, pkgs	75	16382
Gypsum, pkgs	200	139372
Hellebore Root, pkgs	71	10013
Hyosciamus, pkgs	3	....
Hypernic Extract, pkgs	10	2007
Iceland Moss, pkgs	10	5007
Indigo, pkgs	247	38795
" pkgs	1988	....
" Extract, pkgs	157	49760
" " pkgs	25	....
Insect Powder, pkgs	125	16548
" " pkgs	50	....
Iodine, pkgs	6	672
Ipecac, pkgs	41	3982
Irish Moss pkgs	20	2279
Iron Oxide, pkgs	191	28137
Isinglass, pkgs	114	11945
" pkgs	48	....
Jalap, pkgs	10	2000
" pkgs	5	....
Lakes, pkgs	22	3456
" pkgs	1	....
Laurel Berries, pkgs	11	2616
" Leaves, pkgs	32	5829
" " pkgs	20	....
Lead, pigs	4009	....
" Nitrate, pkgs	10	11117
Leeches, pkgs	33	..
Lemon Juice, pkgs	10	1345
" " pkgs	50	....
Licorice, pkgs	547	150720
" pkgs	253	....
" Root, pkgs	4787	1535827
" " pkgs	503	....
Lin seed, pkgs	36072	bush 79203
" bgs	20250	" ....
Logwood, tons	....	11346
" pcs	4939	....
" Extract, pkgs	70	33140
" " pkgs	144	....
Mace, pkgs	21	1288
Madder, pkgs	12	14297
" pkgs	15	....
Magnesia, pkgs	193	37017
Magnesite, pkgs	318	88806
Magnesia Calc, pkgs	31	2108
" " pkgs	44	....
" Carb, pkgs	164	24050
Manganese, pkgs	20	20150
" Oxide, pkgs	1	123
" " pkgs	1	....
Manna, pkgs	10	1152
Matico Leaves, pkgs	18	2097
Medicinal Bark, pkgs	1	301
" Flowers, pkgs	176	76510
" " pkgs	32	....
" Herbs, pkgs	10	2180
" Leaves, pkgs	19	2426
" Roots, pkgs	27	5830
" " pkgs	15	....
" Seed, pkgs	2	291
" Wood, pkgs	3	348
Milk Sugar, pkgs	4	901
" " pkgs	20	....
Millet Seed, pkgs	20	2420
Mineral Wax pkgs	8	1778
Morphine, pkgs	1	16¾
Musk, pkgs	2	....
Mustard Seed, pkgs	550	94056
" " pkgs	122	....
Myrabelanes, pkgs	10	....
Nutmegs, pkgs	738	50985
" pkgs	283	....
Nux Vomica, pkgs	232	31530
Ochre, pkgs	133	62256
" pkgs	20	....
Oil, Almonds, pkgs	9	1301
" Anise, pkgs	60	3333
" Bergamot, pkgs	469	16436
" " pkgs	150	..
" Caraway, pkgs	4	350
" Cassia, pkgs	550	35612
" Cinnamon, pkgs	1	56
" Cocoanut, pkgs	73	38529
" " pkgs	60	....
" Cod, pkgs	91	gls 4100
" " Liver, pkgs	97	3147
" " " pkgs	247	...
" Essential, pkgs	31	2170½
" " pkgs	124	...
" Haarlem, pkgs	22	...
" Juniper, pkgs	4	200
" " pkgs	3	....
" Lavender, pkgs	39	2619
" Lemon, pkgs	90	2219
" " pkgs	47	....
" Linseed, pkgs	18 gls	20314
" Mustard, pkgs	1	5
" Myrbane, pkgs	80	8400
" Olive, pkgs	142	6701
" " pkgs	10	....
" Orange, pkgs	83	1792
" Palm, pkgs	10	11559
" Rose, pkgs	4	719¾
" " pkgs	8	....
" Sandal, pkgs	1	4
" Sesame, pkgs	26	1149
" " pkgs	55	....
" Sod, pkgs	48	....
" Thyme, pkgs	45	2751
" Whale, pkgs	165	45894
Opium, pkgs	151	23973
" pkgs	46	...
Orange Juice, pkgs	7	373
" " pkgs	3	....
Lead, pkgs	100	57111
Peel, pkgs	169	30126
" " pkgs	81	....
Orchill pkgs	66	30258
" pkgs	34	..
" Weed, pkgs	88	14601
Orris Root, pkgs	45	9411
" " pkgs	3	....
Paints, pkgs	22	3125
" pkgs	72	....
Paris White, pkgs	319	327281
Pepper, pkgs	496	60386
Phosphorus, pkgs	100	11000
" pkgs	55	...
Pimento, pkgs	15	2944
" pkgs	1384	....
Plumbago, pkgs	1876	963707
" pkgs	653	....
Potash, pkgs	1	..
" Bichrome, pkgs	195	43950
" " pkgs	80	653
" Chlorate, pkgs	400	61817
" " pkgs	100	....
" Muri, pkgs	2466	....
" Prus, pkgs	20	8000
" " pkgs	32	....
Pumice Stone, pkgs	141	48149
" " pkgs	83	..
Quicksilver, pkgs	300	22700
" pkgs	450	....
Quinine, pkgs	27	....
" pkgs	1	140
Rape Seed, pkgs	135	29475
" " pkgs	5	....
Red Lead, pkgs	75	8400
" " pkgs	5	....
Red Wood, tons	287	....
Rhubarb, pkgs	36	5319
Saffron, pkgs	2	100
Safflower, pkgs	59	....
Safflower Extract, pkgs	30	....
Saltpetre, pkgs	1483	283765
" pkgs	3511	....
Sarsaparilla, pkgs	27	4103
" pkgs	655	....
Satin White, pkgs	16	11427
Scammony, pkgs	2	73
Senna, pkgs	28	7127
" pkgs	13	....
Shellac, pkgs	75	14628
" pkgs	1259	....
Silver White, pkgs	1	466
Size, pkgs	2	1397
Smalts, pkgs	10	1100
Soap, Castile, pkgs	9979	352238
Soda Ash, pkgs	7915	12031439
" " pkgs	3943	....
" Bicarb, pkgs	3230	370560
" Caustic, pkgs	3720	2146391
" " pkgs	4214	....
" Hypo, pkgs	136	69905
" " pkgs	298	....
" Sal, pkgs	9518	3919584
" Silicate, pkgs	50	34233
" Stannate, pkgs	1	524
" Sulphate, pkgs	19	21136
" Tartaric, pkgs	10	2000
Sponges, pkgs	183	9845
" pkgs	305	....
Steel Blue, pkgs	10	1320
St John's Bread, pkgs	110	29793
" pkgs	91	....
Strontia, pkgs	10	1050
Styrax, pkgs	2	672
Sulphur, pkgs	15	2975
" pkgs	5	....
Sumac, pkgs	100	29796
" pkgs	11930	...
" Extract, pkgs	35	17147
Tannin Extract, pkgs	25	6487
" " pkgs	5	....
Tapioca, pkgs	1179	....
Tartar Ext, pkgs	1	560
Terra Alba, pkgs	430	344136
Turmeric, pkgs	5800	336950
Tuscan Red, pkgs	2	560
Ultramarine, pkgs	391	128840
" pkgs	235	..
Umber, pkgs	135	....
Valerian Root, pkgs	49	6619
" " pkgs	8	....
Vandyke Brown, pkgs	47	22655
Varnish, pkgs	23 gls.	650
" pkgs	.... gls.	18
Venetian Red, pkgs	1235	429552
" " pkgs	400	....
Venice Turpentine, pkgs	21	3556
Verdigris, pkgs	35	40695
" pkgs	3	....
Vermilion, pkgs	1	1080
Wash Blue, pkgs	31	8960
" " pkgs	25	....
Wax, pkgs	3	495
" pkgs	8	....
" Japan, pkgs	226	....
White Lead, pkgs	261	75748
Woad, pkgs	929	....
Zinc Oxide, pkgs	470	88184
" " pkgs	185	....
" Dust, pkgs	23	16771
" " pkgs	46	....

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BOSTON, Mar. 4, 1878.

Acid Carbolic, pkgs	1	....
" Oxalic, pkgs	20	11200
Aloes, pkgs	4	1699
Alum, pkgs	255	141296
" Cake, pkgs	180	175254
Aniline Colors, pkgs	95	5693
" " pkgs	4	....
" Oil, pkgs	40	4000
" Salts, pkgs	47	6038
" " pkgs	2	....
Barbadoes Tar, pkgs	6	....
Barytes, pkgs	22	11892
" "	....	293440
" "	2	....
Barwood, pkgs	160	22210
Belladonna, pkgs	10	....
Berries, Yellow, pkgs	160	31240
Bleach, pkgs	4401	4098199
Blue, pkgs	1	585
Brimstone tons	585	....
Camphor, pkgs	100	11146
Copperas, pkgs	10	6814
Colors, pkgs	11	....
Cudbear, pkgs	49	28434
Cutch, pkgs	1286	104241
Fustic Ext, pkgs	26	9242
Garancine, pkgs	25	41906
Gelatine, pkgs	5	600
" pkgs	5	.
Glue, pkgs	6	....
Glucose, pkgs	15	13230
" pkgs	15	....
Glycerine, pkgs	3	....
Ginger, pkgs	514	44597
Grease,	957	366189
" pkgs	212	....
Gum, Arabic, pkgs	2	2368
" " lbs	25	....
" Copal, pkgs	682	99090
" " pkgs	....	23511
" Tragacanth, pkgs	52	10957
Indigo, pkgs	10	....
" pkgs	108	31000
" Extract, pkgs	32	30847
" " pkgs	1	....
Logwood, tons	...	27754
" Ext, pkgs	10	4390
Madder, pkgs	31	40980
Magnesia, pkgs	27	..
Medical Flowers, pkgs	18	....
Ochre, pkgs	10	636
Oil Bergamot, pkgs	20	428
" Cocoa, pkgs	15	....
" Lavender, pkgs	1	12
" Myrbane, pkgs	3	110
" Olive, pkgs	5	368
" " pkgs	4	....
" Palm pkgs	450	80209
" Sandal, pkgs	1	30
" Sod, pkgs	21	328 9
Opium, pkgs	19	3451
Orchill, pkgs	3	3061
Paint, lbs	....	1620
Plumbags, pkgs	10	3928
Potash, pkgs	50	3 147
" Bich, pkgs	3	2504
" Binoxolate, pkgs	10	2540
" Carb, pkgs	26	18650
" Chlorate, pkgs	100	112 0
Red Lead, pkgs	33	16920
Redwood, tons	...	5
Rhubarb, pkgs	5	571
Saltpetre, pkgs	500	113925
Sapanwood, lbs	....	14100
" pcs	3175	....
Senna, pkgs	13	4478
Soda Ash, pkgs	4102	6124649
" Bi-Carb, pkgs	300	48225
" Caustic, pkgs	2672	1207724
" Nitrate, pkgs	7870	2832209
" Phos, pkgs	4	4116
" Sal, pkgs	8395	3510011
Sumac, pkgs	11825	1892000
" Extract, pkgs	75	54566
Turmeric, pkgs	3000	....
Ultramarine, pkgs	12	2485
Umber, pkgs	82	6515
Venetian Red, pkgs	420	141120
Vermillion, pkgs	1	300
Washing Crystals pkgs	102	....
Verdigris, pkgs	4	2138
Vanadium Oxide, pkgs	2	....
Wax, pkgs	33	5248
Whiting, pkgs	10	11948

CASTOR BEAN CROP.

The castor bean crop of Osage county this year must be large. There were 2,773 acres put in, principally in six townships, as follows: Agency, 681 acres; Junction, 726; Malvern, 301; Valley Brook, 982; Arvonia, 10. The crop turned out well, as we are informed, probably twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre. At the lowest figure, the value, at one dollar per bushel (a high estimate), would be $93,276. We recently had a conversation with a buyer traveling in this county, who informed us that he shipped to New Jersey. He said that one bushel of good seed would yield two gallons and a quart of oil.—*Burlingame, Kansas, Chronicle.*

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

All parties desiring their names published in the Imports, will oblige by sending memorandum of goods to this office.

ACID—12 cks, C Pfizer & Co, per France, Havre.
BORACIC—5 cks, 2874 lbs, McCoy & Co, per Elysia, London.
55 cks, 64154 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co per Dorian, Messina.
20 cks, 23262 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Alexandria, Messina
CARBOLIC—1 cs, 25 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Gellert, Hamburg.
20 cks, 2248 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Britanic, L'pool.
12 cs, 639 lbs, Levy & Levis, per Gellert, Hamburg.
OXALIC—8 cks, 5342 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per China, L'pool.
9 cks, 6043 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per C of Montreal, L'pool.
19 bbls, 3152 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Elysia, London.
5 cks, 3342 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Elysia, London.
PICRIC—6 cs, 134 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Gellert, Hamburg.
ROSOLIC—4 cks, 726 lbs, J P Barnet, per Celtic, L'pool.
SAL—2 cs, 220 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Gellert, Hamburg.
1 cs, 110 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Gellert, Hamburg.
ALCANET ROOT—9 bgs, 2820 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Kosmos, Hamburg.
ALIZARINE—23 cks, 8645 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Suevia, Hamburg.
13 cks, 5360 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per China, L'pool.
116 cks, 44175 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Maas, Rotterdam.
ASST—10 cks, 3887 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Maas, Rotterdam.
ALTHEA ROOT—5 cs, 1117 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Gellert, Hamburg.
AMMONIA CARB—10 cks, 5907 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Denmark, London.
ANILINE COLORS—3 cs, 250 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
1 cs, 90 lbs, Fischer & Keller, per Weser, Bremen.
3 cs, 200 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
2 cs, 200 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Suevia, Hamburg.
1 cs, H A Gould, per Herder, Hamburg.
14 cs, 732 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Gellert, Hamburg.
7 cs, 550 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Maas, Rotterdam.
1 cs, 4 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Gellert Hamburg.
2 cs, 150 lbs, R D Jackson, per Anglia, London.
1 cs, J B Wade, per Gellert, Hamburg.
1 cs, 99 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Gellert, Hamburg.
1 cs, 100 lbs, J Campbell, per Celtic, L'pool.
4 cs, 200 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Celtic, L'pool.
5 cs, 500 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Donau, Bremen.
ANISEED—19 bgs, Hatry & Fischer, per Nevada, L'pool.
ANTIMONY—50 cks, 33600 lbs, E Hill, per Denmark, London.
ARGOLS—60 cks, 65047 lbs, J G Dreytus & Co, per Britannic, L'pool.
12 cks, 12724 lbs, French Cream Tartar Co, per Britannic, L'pool.
17 cks, 18603 lbs, Loeb Bros, per Brittannic, L'pool.
36 cks, 37972 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Britannic, L'pool.
15 pkgs, 8872 lbs, Recknagel & Co, per Britannic, L'pool.
5 cks, 5578 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Dorian, Messina.
49 pkgs, 20615 lbs, Recknagel & Co, per Denmark, London.
ARROWROOT—10 bbls, E N & J B Lawrence, per Denmark, London.
5 cs, 646 lbs, Reed & Co, per Denmark, London.
ARSENIC RED—50 bbls, 5500 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Kosmos, Hamburg
BALSAM COPAIBA—4 cs, 596 lbs, J A Pauli, per Andes, Baranquilla.
PERU—7 cs, 747 lbs, F Probst & Co, per Crescent City, Aspinwall.
8 cs, 840 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per Crescent City, Aspinwall.
2 cs, 200 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per Andes, Savanilla.
BARK PERU—141 bgs, 14100 lbs, Hoadley & Co, per Crescent City, Aspinwall.
42 bgs, M C Roldan, per Andes, Savanilla.
BEANS TONCA—17 cs, 743 lbs, Burdett & Pond, per T William, Para.
BERLIN BLUE— 1 cs, 220 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Gellert, Hamburg.
BERRIES JUNIPER—50 bgs, E N & J B Lawrence, per M Figli, Leghorn.
100 bgs, J H Stallman & Co, per M Figli, Leghorn.
BLACK SALTS—8 cks, 248 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Suevia, Hamburg.
13 cks, 4130 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Maas, Rotterdam.
BLEACH—117 cks, 112690 lbs, L Congdon, per Britannic, Liverpool.
53 cks, 59750 lbs, W I Clark, per City of Montreal, L'pool.
118 tcs, 109520 lbs, G Watson, Jr, per England, L'pool.
35 tcs, 35503 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per England, L'pool.
BONE GREASE—4 cks, 3142 lbs, Baldwin Bros, per Nevada, L'pool.
BORAX—1 cs, J Zeller, per Elysia, London.
5 cs, 560 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, per Anglia, London.
BRAZILWOOD—115 tons, G Howes & Co, per Canada, Altata.
1000 tons, G Howes & Co, per Canada, Altata.
BRIMSTONE—200 tons, Taft, Lee & Co, per John Hamnett, Palermo.
209 tons, G Dominico, per T Lo Vico, Palermo.
BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Weser, Bremen.
4 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per Donau, Bremen.
1 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Donau, Bremen.
2 cs, G Meier & Co, per Donau, Bremen.
2 cs, R Meyer & Co, per Donau, Bremen.
BROWN SOFTENING—2 cks, 2309 lbs, Baldwin Bros, per Nevada, L'pool.
BUTTER COCOA—1 cs, 220 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
CASSIA—124 cs, 8246 lbs, R Story & Co, per A Abbott, Hong Kong.
CARAWAY SEED—70 bgs, 7000 lbs, L Rosenstein & Co, per Kosmos, Hamburg.
CARMINE LAKE—1 cs, 30 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Suevia, Hamburg.
CHALK—251 tons, S L Merchant & Co, per Catharine, Hamburg.
676 tons, Grinnell Minturn & Co, per E Austin, London.
170 tons, J Larsen, per Regis, London.
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—6 cs, 1363 lbs, J Campbell, per Dorian, Genoa.
CHEMICAL SALTS—4 cks, 3482 lbs, Baldwin Bros, per Nevada, L'pool.
CHLORAL HYDRATE—1 cs, 100 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Gellert, Hamburg.
CHROME GREEN—4 cs, 557 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Gellert, Hamburg.
YELLOW—1 cs, 191 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Gellert, Hamburg.
CINNAMON—50 bgs, 5000 lbs, Marcial & Co, per Brenda, Colombo.
COLORS—2 cs, 1800 lbs, R Mayer & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
40 kegs, 5165 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Victoria, Glasgow.
PAINTERS—9 pkgs, 843 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Suevia, Hamburg.
COCHINEAL—14 bgs, 2766 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
6 bgs, 978 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Donau, Bremen.
COBALT OXIDE—1 cs, 200 lbs, McCoy & Co, per Nevada, L'pool.
CORIANDER SEED—30 bgs, 6534 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Kosmos, Hamburg.
CORKWOOD—25 bgs, A Stephani & Co, per Ida, Seville.
CREMNITZ WHITE—2 cs, 1000 lbs, R Mayer & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
CUDBEAR—5 cks, 5558 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per Britannic, L'pool.
CUTCH—1000 bgs, W H Wisner & Co, per Pembroke Castle, Calcutta.
500 bgs, H H Hobart, per Pembroke Castle, Calcutta.
DIVI DIVI—26 bgs, 2900 lbs, J Foulke's Son, per Curacao, Curacao.
DUTCH METAL—1 cs, T Riessner, per Weser, Bremen.
1 cs, J Marsching & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
2 cs, Fuchs & Lang, per Donau, Bremen.
1 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Donau, Bremen.
1 cs, J Schmelz & Co, per Donau, Bremen.
1 cs, G Meier & Co, per Donau, Bremen.
ERGOT—5 bbls, 920 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Anglia, London.
FLOCKS—13 bgs, 1430 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Donau, Bremen.
FULLERS EXT—240 bgs, 25 tons, Hammill & G, per Anglia, London.
FUSTIC—58 tons, J W Wilson & Co, per Eveline, Tampico.
GALANGAL—16 bgs. 1701 lbs, Reed & Co, per Elysia, London.
GELATINE—5 cs, Thurber & Co, per Elysia, London.
2 cs, 198 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Gellert, Hamburg.
5 cks, Smith & Vanderbeck, per Nevada, L'pool.
4 pkgs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Nevada, L'pool.
GINGER—40 bbls, 5327 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Donau, Southampton.
30 bbls, E N & J B Lawrence, per Denmark, London.
GLASS PLATE—7 cs, J A Waller, per Celtic, L'pool.
56 cs, A Arnstein, per Donau, Bremen.
18 cs, S Cohn, per Donau, Bremen.
WINDOW—830 cs, D A VanHorne & Co, per Nederland, Antwerp.
1466 cs, E Delano, per Nederland, Antwerp.
57 cs, Semon Bache & Co, per Nederland, Antwerp.
1030 cs, A Arnstein, per Nederland, Antwerp.
555 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
GLUE—6 cks, 2990 lbs, Cummings & Lockwood, per Weser, Bremen.
5 cks, 1311 lbs, L De Jonge & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
GLUCOSE—35 cks, 30000 lbs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Suevia, Hamburg.
GLYCERINE—12 cks, 5800 lbs, Arnson & W, per Gellert, Hamburg.
6 cks, 2800 lbs, Arnson & W, per Maas, Rotterdam.
GRANILLA—246 bgs, Parsons & Pettit, per Donau, Southampton.
GRAPE SUGAR—500 cs, 55123 lbs, Weilbacher & I, per Gellert, Hamburg.
100 cs, 11000 lbs, Sparkman & Co, per Gellert, Hamburg.
GUARANA—1 bg, C Ludman & Co, per T Williams, Para.
1 bg, Lanman & Kemp, per T Williams, Para.
GUM ARABIC—148 pkgs, 66195 lbs, T B Merrick & Co, per China, L'pool.
165 pkgs, Dodge & Olcott, per China, L'pool.
COPAL—100 cs, 17123 lbs, J R Townsend & Co, per G Castle, Singapore.
KOWRIE—146 cs, 35310 lbs, J R Walker, per Anglia, London.
INDIGO—13 cs, 3714 lbs, O S Janney & Co, per Pembroke Castle, Calcutta.
30 cs, J M Sharpless & Co, per Pembroke Castle, Calcutta.
3 bgs, 440 lbs, Munoz & Espriella, per Crescent City, Aspinwall.
EXT—10 cks, 6606 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Britannic, L'pool.
IRON OXIDE—78 bbls, 16746 lbs, F W Devoe & Co, per Celtic, L'pool.
INSECT POWDER—10 cks, Dodge & Olcott, per China, L'pool.
ISINGLASS—3 cs, 270 lbs, Arnson & W, per Gellert, Hamburg.
JABORANDI—12 bgs, G Amsinck & Co, per Therese, Para.
LAKES—5 pkgs, 137 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Gellert, Hamburg.
LICORICE—350 bgs, 21200 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, per Ida, Seville.
1 bg A Stephani & Co, per Ida, Seville.
80 cs, 16509 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Alexandria, Naples.
LOGWOOD—124 tons, R Murray, Jr, per M A Witham, St Marc.
210 tons, R Murray Jr, per Oliver Cutts, Port au Prince.
92 tons, Kunhardt & Co, per Lizzie Lee, Miragoane.
170¼ tons, Kunhardt & Co, per M R W, Cape Hayti.
LOVAGE—2 bgs, 330 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Kosmos, Hamburg.
MADDER—15 cks, 19760 lbs, C C Abel & Co, per Maas, Rotterdam.
MANGANESE OXIDE—5 cks, 490 lbs. M Greibel, per Weser, Bremen.
MEDICAL FLOWERS—1 bg, 124 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
HERBS—5 pkgs, 701 lbs, J Zeller, per Elysia, London.
ROOTS—12 cs, J Zeller, per Donau, Bremen.
NUX VOMICA—76 bgs, C Ralli, per Anglia, London.
483 pkgs, 25353 lbs, J H Stallman & Co, per Kosmos, Hamburg.
OIL BERGAMOT—15 cs, 474 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per Dorian, Messina.
15 cs, 326 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Dorian, Messina.
CITRON—51 cs, 2409 lbs, J R Townsend & Co, per Gordon Castle, Singapore
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, 11 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
2 cs, 33 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Anglia, London.
FISH—4 pkgs, 150 gls, J Frye & Co, per Kate Clark, Grand Menau.
LAVENDER—28 cs, 2484 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per Denmark, London.
LEMON—15 cs, 343 lbs, Mulford Bros, per Dorian, Messina.
50 cs, 1063 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per Dorian, Messina.
37 cs. 935 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Dorian, Messina.
LINSEED—2 cks, 50 gls, R Meyer & Co, per Suevia, Hamburg.
MYRBANE—20 cs, 2000 lbs, Dodge & Alcott, per Anglia, London.
30 cs, 3000 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Anglia, London.
OLIVE—5 bbls, 250 gls, A Stephani & Co, per Ida, Seville.
ORANGE—15 cs, 316 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Dorian, Messina.
PEANUT—11 cks, 11612 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Anglia, London.
POPPY—1 ck, 130 lbs, J Zeller, per Donau, Bremen.
ROSE—1 cs, 11 lbs, Arnson & W, per Gellert, Hamburg.
SANDAL—1 cs, 24 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Elysia, London.
THYME RED—10 cs, 407 lbs, Tyler & Finch, per Denmark, London.
ORCHILL—3 cks, 1694 lbs. Gifford, Sherman & I, per Britannic, L'pool.
7 cks, 8132 lbs, S Godwin & Son, per China, L'pool.
WEED—202 bgs, 13886 lbs, G Amsinck & Co, per Denmark, London.
ORIENTAL BLUE—1 cs, 56 lbs, A Keppelmann, per Gellert, Hamburg.
ORRISROOT—1 cs, 110 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
PAINT—2 cks, R Mayer & Co, per Weser Bremen.
3 cs, C T Raynolds & Co, per China, Liverpool.
PEPPER—546 bgs, 66728 lbs, Arnold, Hines & Co, per Gordon Castle, Singapore.
POPPY HEADS—2 cks, 400 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Kosmos, Hamburg.
POTASH BICH—100 cks, 85251 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per State of Ga, Glasgow.
CHLO—50 kegs, 5600 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Britannic, L'pool.

QUICKSILVER—400 btls, 30600 lbs, Taft, Lee & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
100 btls, C Pfizer & Co, per Anglia, London.
150 btls, 11475 lbs, Taft, Lee & Co, per Donau, Southampton.
RAPESEED—50 bgs, 10962 lbs, Arnson & W, per Kosmos, Hamburg.
ROSE LEAVES—6 bbls, 330 lbs, Muller & Kruger, per Maas, Rotterdam.
SAFFLOWER EXTRACT—10 cs, Lutz & Movius, per Denmark, London.
SAFFRON—1 cs, 10 lbs, J Zeller, per Elysia, London.
SALTPETRE—1215 bgs, 223677 lbs, Battelle & Renwick, per Gitana, Calcutta.
SARSAPARILLA—30 bgs, 6700 lbs, J W Wilson & Co, per Eveline, Tampico.
63 bgs, M Echeverria & Co, per Eveline, Tampico.
SMALTS—2 cks, 230 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Maas, Rotterdam.
SOAP CASTILE—220 bxs, 9616 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, per Dorian, Leghorn.
SODA ARSEN—10 cks, 9344 lbs, Baldwin Bros, per Nevada. L'pool.
ASH—91 cks, 112458 lbs, Gantz, Jones & Co, per Juventa, Newcastle.
57 cks, 113063 lbs, E Hill, per Britannic, L'pool.
247 cks, 426782 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per England, L'pool.
77 cks, 112014 lbs, Colgate & Co, per China, L'pool.
60 cks, 111060 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per China, L'pool.
CAUSTIC—300 dms, 187647 lbs, E Hill, per Britannic, L'pool.
150 dms, 95297 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per England, L'pool.
275 dms, 170838 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per England, L'pool.
200 dms, 127627 lbs, E Hill, per Celtic, L'pool.
SAL—3 cks, 4253 lbs, E J Bernard, per M Augusta, Leghorn.
SODIUM SULPH—5 cks, 2025 lbs, Toel, Rose & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
SPONGES—24 cs, Mansell & Birnbaum, per Elysia, London.
24 cs, Mansell & Birnbaum, per Anglia, London.
10 cs, 251 lbs, Raboteau & M, per Denmark, London.
SUMAC—500 bgs, 80000 lbs, Gifford, Sherman & I, per J Hamnett, Palermo.
TAPIOCA—517 bgs, 69825 lbs, J R Townsend & Co, per Gordon Castle, Singapore.
TERRA ALBA—40 tcs, 34934 Hammill & Gillespie, per England, Liverpool.
ULTRAMARINE—25 cs, 5630 lbs, E Hill, per D Steinmann, Antwerp.
40 kegs, 4480 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per Nederland, Antwerp.
5 cks, 1120 lbs, W Heuermann, per Britannic, L'pool.
8 cks, 4480 lbs, G Watson, Jr, per England, L'pool.
25 pks, 12125 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Maas, Rotterdam.
53 pkgs, 25648 lbs, C F Zentgraf, per Mass, Rotterdam.
WHITE LEAD—12 cks, 12530 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Anglia, London.

IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ALUM CAKE—60 cks, 57460 lbs, G Watson Jr, per Bulgarian, L'pool.
SULPH—1 ck, 600 lbs, Thos Leyland & Co, per Minnesota, L'pool.
ANILINE COLORS—2 cs, 100 lbs, Cushing, Porter & C, per Bavarian, L'pool.
17 pkgs, 652 lbs, H A Gould, per Bavarian, L'pool.
CAKE—10 cs, 1000 lbs, H A Gould, per Bavarian, L'pool.
OIL—10 cs, 1000 lbs, H A Gould, per Bavarian, L'pool.
ARGOLS—5 cks, 3496 lbs, Preston & Merrill, per Bavarian, L'pool.
BERRIES YELLOW—107 bgs, 32207 lbs, T K Cummins & Co, per Bulgarian, L'pool.
BLEACH—97 tcs, 112812 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Canopus, L'pool.
64 tcs, 56000 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Bulgarian, L'pool.
55 cks, 56593 lbs, F A Downing, per Minnesota, L'pool.
110 cks, 112980 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Minnesota, L'pool.
323 cks, 284330 lbs, F A Downing, per Canopus, L'pool.
CUTCH—250 pkgs, 35881 lbs, Webster & Co, per T J Southard, Calcutta.
GELATINE—5 cks, 594 lbs, G W Woodman, per Minnesota, L'pool.
GLUCOSE—20 cks, Wright & Moody, per Minnesota, L'pool.
GREASE—16 cks, 9345 lbs, Johnson, Eaton & Co, per Minnesota, L'pool.
GUM TRAG—5 cs, 1316 lbs, T K Cummins & Co, per Bulgarian, L'pool.
INDIGO—99 cs, 28667 lbs, Howe, Goodwin & C, per Canopus, Calcutta.
EXT—12 cks, 7148 lbs, O S Janney & Co, per Bulgarian, L'pool.
OIL BERGAMOT—10 cs, 218 lbs, P M Swain, per Istrian, L'pool.
LEMON—30 cs, 626 lbs, P M Swain, per Istrian, L'pool.
20 cs, 454 lbs, J A & W Bird & Co, per Minnesota, L'pool.
OLIVE—4 bbls, 198 gls, F Brenenato, per Canopus, L'pool.
POTASH BICHROME—10 cks, 8799 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per G Whitney, N Y.
CARB—12 pkgs, 8113 lbs, S D Austin, per Canopus, L'pool.
10 cks, 7463 lbs, S D Austin, per Minnesota, L'pool.
RED LEAD—3 cks, 3821 lbs, Meriden Flint Glass Co, per Canopus, L'pool.
SODA ASH—95 cks, 180741 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Bavarian, L'pool.
28 cks, 55648 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Bavarian, L'pool.
8 cks, 11737 lbs, Meriden Flint Glass Co, per Canopus, L'pool.
98 cks, 168839 lbs, F A Downing, per Canopus, Liverpool.
CAUSTIC—50 dms, 28723 lbs, Meyer Bros & Co, per Canopus, L'pool.
SAL—286 bbls, 112000 lbs, E & F King & Co, per Minnesota, Liverpool.
SUMAC EXT—2 cks, Thos Leyland & Co per Minnesota, Liverpool.
ULTRAMARINE—7 cs, 1563 lbs, Thos Leyland & Co, per Minnesota, Liverpool.
1 cs, Bray & Hayes, per Minnesota, Liverpool.

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DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

ASHES—45 pkgs, J Brower & Co, Hudson River R R.
89 pkgs, order, Hudson River R R.
3 pkgs, order, Erie R R.
BEESWAX—1 pkg, E T Brown & Co, per City of Macon, Savannah.
1 pkg, Belt & Cilley, per Gulf Stream, Charleston.
2 pkgs, order, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
CLAY—40 cks, Sergeant Bros, per City of Macon, Savannah.
28 cks, R McNamee & Co, per City of Atlanta, Charleston.
C S OIL CRUDE—100 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, Erie R R.
50 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, per City of Atlanta, Charleston
50 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
40 bbls, J W Trask, per Rio Grande, Galveston.
50 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
100 bbls, Whitman Bros, National.
350 bbls, Simmonds & G, Erie R R.
YELLOW—750 bbls, Thurber & Co, Erie R R.
199 bbls, Whitman Bros, Erie R R.
600 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, per Algiers, New Orleans.
SOAP STOCK—1000 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, per New Orleans, N O.
FLAXSEED—84 bgs, N F Montjo, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
2 bgs, Bennett, D & Co, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
263 bgs, E G Burkham & Co, Hudson River R R.
LARD OIL—50 bbls, S W Knowles, Baltimore.
10 bbls, A G Belden & Co, Phila.
50 bbls, M H Parsons & Co, Baltimore.
35 bbls, J A Fussell, Penn R R.
50 bbls, export, Erie R R.
LUBRICATING OIL—100 bbls, Thompson & Bedford, Baltimore.
50 bbls, Ketchum & Reed, Erie R R.
7 bbls, order, per City of San Antonio, Brunswick.
100 bbls, American Oil Co, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
50 bbls, Thompson & Bedford, Phila.
45 bbls, J Macy's Sons, Hudson River R R.
100 bbls, American Oil Co, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
100 bbls, E H Kellogg, Erie R R.
25 bbls, order, Penn R R.
OIL—55 bbls, F W Devoe & Co, Hudson River R R.
CAKE—1950 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Hudson River R R.
1330 bgs, R Norman & Co, National R R.
3081 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, National R R.
1789 lbs, I & C Moore & Co, per Erie R R.
737 bgs, export, Erie R R.
63 bgs, Simmonds & Gildemeister, Erie R R.
470 bgs, Simmonds & Gildemeister, Hudson River R R.
1620 bgs, order, Hudson River R R.
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Roux & Fauble, Star Union Line.
SUMAC—28 bgs, Gridley & Coffin, per Wyanoke, Richmond.

Domestic Receipts—Oils, &c.

Summary of the totals of domestic receipts for the week ending MAR 25:

		For week.	Since Jan. 1
Acid	pkgs.	....	....
Ashes	pkgs.	137	1162
Asphaltum	lbs.	....	...
Bark	pkgs.	....	21
Barytes	pkgs.	....	....
Beeswax	pkgs.	4	143
Borax	cs.	....	...
"	lbs.	.	392591
Clay	pkgs.	68	1475
Cottonseed	bags.	....	...
do Meal	bags.	....	906
Flaxseed	pkgs.	319	5341
Manganese	pkgs.	....	...
Mustard seed	pkgs.	....	....
do do	lbs.		54584
Ochre	pkgs.	....	....
Oils—Cotton Seed	bbls.	2089	16346
Elaine	bbls.	....	....
Lard	bbls.	145	2089
" Mineral	bbls.	...	...
Lubricating	bbls.	527	4103
Paraffine	bbls.	....	60
Red	bbls	....	....
Sassafras	pkgs.	....	....
Sperm	cks.	....	10
Tallow	bbls.	....	3
Whale	bbls.	....	204
do	galls.	....	4158
other	bbls.	55	1029
cake	sacks.	11049	119105
meal	sacks.	....	....
Paint	pkgs.	....	....
Quicksilver	flasks.	....	100
Rapeseed	bags.	100	100
Sponge	bales.	....	55
Sumac	bags.	28	2135
Talc	pkgs.	....	....
Vanilla	pkgs.	....	....
White Lead	pkgs.	....	....

Exports of Drugs, Oils, Paints, Chemicals and Dyestuffs for the past week.

ACID.
4 cs, per Wm Jones, for Para.
25 pkgs, per Columbus, for Havana.
ALCOHOL.
800 bbls, per E Davis, for Buenos Ayres.
900 bbls, per J W Perry, for Marseilles.
ANTHRACENE.
29 cks, per D Steinmann, for Antwerp.
CASSIA.
100 bgs, per Columbus, for Havana.
COCOA.
362 bgs, per C of Merida, for Vera Cruz.
COTTONSEED OIL.
500 bbls, per J W Perry, for Marseilles.
CURRYING OIL.
300 bbls, per Europa, for London.
FISH OIL.
10 bbls, per Britannic, for L'pool.
DYEWOOD EXTRACTS.
1700 bxs, per Suevia, for Hamburg.
30 cs, per H C Shepherd, for Vera Cruz.
100 cs, per Weser, for Bremen.
300 bbls, per Britannic, for L'pool.
10 bbls, per Gordon Castle, for London.
GLUE.
2 cs, per Weser, for Bremen.
2 bbls, per C of Merida, for Vera Cruz.
GUM ARABIC.
8 bbls, per H C Shepherd, for Vera Cruz.
JALAP.
23 bgs, per Weser, for Bremen.
LARD OIL.
150 cs, per Matchless, for Melbourne.
100 bbls, per Crown Prince, for Havre.
70 bbls, per France, for Havre.
6 bbls, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
70 bbls, per Olaf, for Havre.
105 bbls, per Mollie, for Arecibo.
110 bbls, per State of Ga, for Glasgow.
50 bbls, per Elysia, for London.
222 bbls, per Ethiopia, for Glasgow.
30 bbls, per D Steinmann, for Antwerp.
LEAD.
825 pigs, per Astronom, for London.
LINSEED OIL.
1 cs, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
2 bbls, per Sunbeam, for St Domingo.
1 cs, per H M Cardon, for Port au Platte.
LUBRICATING OIL.
15 bbls, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
50 bbls, per Gulnare, for Glasgow.
35 bbls, per State of Ga, for Glasgow.
200 bbls, per Europa, for London.
25 cs, per City of Merida, for Vera Cruz.
547 bbls, per Astronom, for London.
6 bbls, per Therese, for Para.
OIL ALMOND.
1 cs, per Isabel, for San Blas.
3 cs, per Cassini, for Bahia.
6 cs, per Crown Prince, for Havre.
OIL CAKE.
6011 bgs, per Osaka, for London.
100 bbls, per Talisman, for Bridgetown.
50 bbls, per Thos Turell, for Port Spain.
2188 bgs, per L G Burgess, for L'pool.
5117 bgs, per R Alexander, for L'pool.
688 bgs, per Malta, for London.
300 bgs, per Elysia, for London.
860 bgs, per Cleopatra, for L'pool.
50 hhds, per A F Whitney, for Bridgetown.
4303 bgs, per Gordon Castle, for London
OIL CASTOR.
1 cs, per Isabel, for San Blas.
250 cs, per R Alexander, for L'pool.
OIL NEATSFOOT.
2 cs, per V Rulon, for Maranham.
OIL PEPPERMINT.
2 cs, per France, for Havre.
50 cs, per Elysia, for London.
25 cs, per Suevia, for Hamburg.
OIL SASSAFRAS.
1 cs, per France, for Havre.
OIL SPERM.
1 ck, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
7 cks, per Elysia, for London.
7 cks, per Ethiopia, for Glasgow.
6 cks, per Cohanin, for Havre.
OIL WINTERGREEN.
1 cs, per France, for Havre.
PAINT.
5 cs, per Isabel, for San Blas.
20 pkgs, per Colon, for Aspinwall.
5 pkgs, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
3 pkgs, per Wm Jones, for Para.
2 pkgs, per Sunbeam, for St Domingo.
1 pkg, per Columbus, for Havana.
5 pkgs, per H D Halstead, for St Johns.
1 pkg, per H M Cordon, for Port au Platte
1 pkg, per H C Shepherd, for Vera Cruz.
3 pkgs, per Brittannic, for L'pool.
8 pkgs, per City of Merida, for Vera Cruz
PEPPER.
20 bgs, per Wm Jones, for Para.
60 bgs, per Columbus, for Havana.
PITCH.
3 bbls, per Matchless, for Melbourne.
32 bbls, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
25 bbls, per J C Nash, for St Thomas.
100 bbls, per Chinaman, for Shanghae.
POTASH.
18 bbls, per Crown Prince, for Havre.
22 pkgs, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
41 cks, per Suevia, for Hamburg.

QUICKSILVER.

100 flasks, per City of Merida, for Vera Cruz.

ROOTS.

30 pk'gs, per England, for Liverpool.

ROSIN.

200 bbls, per Marianna IV., for Lisbon.
400 bbls, per Matchless, for Melbourne.
100 bbls, per F Jackson, for La Guayra.
1875 bbls, per Pudel, for Danzig.
3 bbls, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
185 bbls, per Wm Jones, for Para.
200 bbls, per E Davis, for Buenos Ayres.
5000 bbls, per Stadt, for Hamburg.
1792 bbls, per Euplea, for Plymouth.
200 bbls, per E Francis, for Auenos Ayres.
2000 bbls, per A O Vinge, for Rotterdam.
315 bbls, per Cavalier, for Liverpool.
534 bbls, per Cleopatra, for Liverpool.
3210 bbls, per Hertha, for Cork.
250 bbls, per V Rulon, for Maranham.
100 bbls, per Chinaman, for Shanghae.
1281 bbls, per Astronom, for London.
202 bbls, per H Bushman, for Buenos Ayres.
75 bbls, per Theresa, for Para.
400 bbls, per Cassini, for Bahia.

SODA CAUSTIC.

50 dms, per Columbus, for Havana.
4 dms, per City of Merida, for Vera Cruz.

SPERMACETI.

73 cs, per Suevia, for Hamburg.

TAR.

10 bbls, per Isabel, for San Blas.
27 bbls, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
12 bbls, per H C Shepherd, for Vera Cruz.

TURPENTINE.

1453 cs, per Matchless, for Melbourne.
2 cs, per I Alberti, for Black River.
6 bbls, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
22 pkgs, per Wm Jones, for Para.
200 cs, per H E Tapley, for Yokohama.
81 cs, per Columbus, for Havana.
20 cs, per V Rulon, for Maranham.
469 bbls, per Astronom, for London.
200 cs, per H Bushman, for Buenos Ayres
40 cs, per Therese, for Para.
25 cs, per Cassini, for Bahia.

VARNISH.

1 cs, 26 gls, $30, per Colon, for Aspinwall
17 pkgs, 514 gls, $553, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
1 cs, 5 gls, $19, per Wm Jones, for Para.
10 cs, 50 gls, $30, per H E Tapley, for Yokohama.
26 cs, 220 gls, $174, per Columbus, for Havana.
13 cs, 320 gls, $624, per H C Shepherd, for Vera Cruz.
11 cs, 242 gls, $188, per City of Merida, for Vera Cruz.

WAX.

2 bbls, per H E Tapley, for Yokohama.

NAVAL STORES.

The demand for the past week has been of a small description, exporters not buying and home dealers only taking jobbing parcels. Prices are ruling steady for all grades. Spirits of turpentine have not changed and holders are asking 31c. Rosins, although quiet, are ruling firmer, with a small stock, and strained is now quoted at $1 60@1 65 for common to good; finer grades quiet but firm. Tar has been in better request and prices are steady at $2 05@2 25. Pitch nominal at $2.

PETROLEUM.

But little change has taken place during the week, the demand still continuing to be slow. Prices have changed but little and holders are generally steady as to price. Refined is now offering at 11¾c, with a light demand. Crude is ruling dull but steady at 7¼c for bulk and 9⅜c for shipping order. Cases are steady and moving fairly at 15¾@18c. Naphtha nominal at 6¾c.

LARD.

The market has ruled steady all week, and but little change in price is to be noted, the tendency being upward. The demand has been quite heavy, and considerable parcels of Western have been taken for export. Holders now quote 7⅛c, with offers at a shade less. City is firm and in demand at 7 45c. Stearine is quiet, but prices are ruling firm, and prime is held at 7⅛@7¾c, though lots can be had at a lower figure.

TALLOW.

The demand is rather quiet, exporters only taking to a moderate extent, and holders are quoting 7⅜@7½c, but buyers will not pay over the lower figure for prime.

Naval Stores.

Spirits Turp., merchantable order. ₩ gal	....@	31
" " shipping order	....@	31½
" " from store	....@	32
Rosins, common strained ₩ bbl	....@	1 60
" good do	....@	1 65
" low, No. 2	1 65 @	1 75
" good do	1 85 @	2 00
" low, No. 1	2 10 @	2 25
" good do	2 25 @	2 70
" pale	2 75 @	3 25
" extra pale	3 75 @	4 00
" window glass	4 50 @	4 50
Tar, Washington	2 00 @	2 05
" Newbern	2 00 @	2 05
" Wilmington	2 10 @	2 20
Pitch	....@	2 00

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND

WEEK ENDING MAR. 25, 1877.

Aniline Colors, cases	17
Barytes, casks	32
Bay Rum, bbls	4
Bronze Powder, cases	2
Cardamons, cases	2
Cassia, pkgs	147
Colors, casks	5
Gelatine, pkgs	3
Glue, casks	26
Glucose, cask	1
Glycerine, casks	6
Lead, pigs	150
Licorice Paste, cases	15
Nutmegs, cases	191
Ochre, casks	5
Oil Lemon, cases	31
Oil, Olive casks	21
Oil Nutmegs, cases	12
Orchilla, casks	5
Opium, cases	8
Prussian Blue, casks	12
Pepper, bags	15
Pimento, bags	836
Potash Bichrome, casks	20
Potash chlorate, kegs	50
Saltpetre, bags	100
Soap Castile, boxes	900
Soda Caustic, drums	86
Ultramarine, pkgs	17
Varnish, pkgs	23

TOTAL PACKAGES AND VALUES OF IMPORTS

As returned by the Custom House for the week ending March, 22, 1877.

	Quantity.	Value.
Asphaltum	350	567
Arsenic	250	2,043
Acids	152	9,836
Aniline colors	34	4,845
Ammonia, sal	20	2,359
Argols	156	19,505
Aloes	10	300
Albumen blood	7	350
Albumen egg	1	218
Bark, Peruvian	41	1,166
Bleach, powder	586	7,084
Brimstone		5,245
Butter cocoa	1	96
Canary seed		20,886
Caraway seed		337
Cassia		1,350
Cardamons	2	500
Chicory	80	1,626
Chem., salts	19	1,259
Chalk		1,578
Chlo., hydrate	4	292
Cinnamon		2,712
Cochineal	15	1,544
Cudbear	19	1,111
Cutch	3, 738	20,075
Dyewood ext.	51	1,686
Divi Divi	26	52
Ginger		576
Glucose	85	1,159
Gum arabic	20	1,289
Gum copal	200	1,498
Gum damar	200	4,564
Gum other	15	2,052
Glue	6	367
Ipecac	5	676
Indigo	71	16,070
Indigo, ext. of	20	1,032
Juniper berries	250	426
Leeches	5	86
Lic. paste	80	2,488
Lic. root	350	381
Linseed	1,906	9,725
Logwood, M lbs	1,558	12,312
Mirabolan's	182	413
Madder, ext. of	23	2,229
Mustard		1,729
Nux vomica	126	520
Orchilla	8	235
Orchilla weed	311	788
Orchilla liquor	33	2,116
Orris root	11	379
Oxide zinc	700	8,118
Oil, bergamot	30	2,318
Oil, cod	15	520
Oil, citronella	51	1,418
Oil, linseed	2	52
Oil, lemon	37	1,848
Oil, olive	2,090	6,893
Oil, sandalwood	1	104
Oil, essential	1	78
Paints		8,671
Pepper		3,869
Pot., bich	100	6,482
Pot., carb	12	372
Pot., muriate of	999	2,099
Pot., sulphate of	100	616
Plumbago	250	301
Quicksilver	400	13,992
Reg. antimony	15	1,241
Rhubarb	19	1,187
Sarsaparilla	93	1,624
Saltpetre	1,215	11,194
Safflower	32	1,760
Shellac	488	17,089
Soap	3,086	8,437
Soda ash	1,487	31,884
Soda, bicarb	620	1,440
Soda, chlo. of	5	398
Soda, caustic	533	10,159
Soda, hypo. of	159	895
Soda, sal	2,519	7,838
Sponges	34	907
Sumac	10	54
Sumac, ext. of	25	632
Tonka beans	17	300
Ultramarine	105	2,921
Varnish	6	223
Other		6,115

GEORGE SOANES, SON & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March. 7, 1878.

Cottonseed has been in improved demand: Seed shortly due in London has made £9 10s; £9 7s 6d has been accepted for seed arrived at Hull, and at this price two steamer cargoes have been sold for shipment to direct ports

The trade in linseed cakes is still very restricted. Cotton cakes meet with a fair enquiry. Linseed cakes, London made, per ton, £10 5s@ £10 10s; American oblong, New York, in barrels, per ton, £10 5s; do. do. Westerns in bags, per ton, £9; New York and Boston, in bags, (E. I. Seed), per ton, £9 15s@ £10 5s; Marseilles square, per ton, £9@ £9 10s; Cotton Cakes, English, per ton. £6 7s 6d@£6 10s; do. Decorticated American, per ton, £7@7 5s.

Linseed oil is steady as £25 10s spot, £25 15s March-April, £25 15s@25 17s 6d May-August, and £25 15s September-December. Hull delivery £25 spot, £25 2s 6d month, £25 5s March-April, £25 10s May-August.

Rape and other Seed Oils.—The price of brown rape oil is again lower at £32 10s@32 12s 6d spot and March-April, £32 10s May-August, and £32@ 32 5s September-December—English refined £34 10s@34 12s 6d spot—Foreign refined £35@36—Crude cotton oil £27 10s—Refined £32 spot and March-April, and £32 10s May-August—Hull £30 spot and month, and £30 2s 6d@30 5s March-April.

Olive oils quiet, and very little business passing.

Palm Oil—£40@40 10s best Lagos.

Cocoanut oil continues very firm—Ceylon in pipes £39 5s, puncheons £39 10s, and hogsheads £40—Cochin £46 10s@47.

Fish Oils.—Sperm nominally £73—Cod £32 10s.

Turpentine, &c.—Spirits dull 24s 3d@ 24s 6d spot and March-April—Petroleum 10d@10⅛d spot and month.

GILFILLAN, WOOD & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 13, 1878.

Gambier—No sales have been reported, and dealers have been offering to sell at lower prices without finding buyers. The nominal value is $4 15 per p'cul, but lower prices would have been current ere this had supplies not been small. In cubes there have been one or two small transactions at $5 60 per picul for No. 1 and $5 per picul for No. 2.

Black Pepper—Over 1,000 tons have been settled at $7 37½@7 30 per picul, the market closing weak at the last quotation. The buying has been principally for England and the Continent, although some small purchases have been made for United States. Supplies are expected to be more abundant next month.

White Pepper—Supplies are a little more abundant, and prices are again lower. Fine dry Singapore we quote at $13 50 per picul, and ordinary Rhio, $11@11 50 per picul, according to quality.

Sago Flour—Part of the next cargo due from Sarawak has been sold to arrive, at $3 17½ per picul.

Pearl Sago—The demand has become more active and prices are steady at $3 90@3 95 per picul, for fine small grain.

Tapioca—Owing to the Chinese New Year holidays, supplies have been very moderate, and prices are unchanged at $6@6 15 per picul, for good small and medium flake; small and medium pearl are worth $5 37½@5 50 per picul.

Nutmegs—The demand is inactive and supplies are not very abundant; 110s are nominally worth $65 per picul.

Mace—There has been no change; supplies are limited and No. 1 is worth $48 per picul.

Gums—Macassar copal is rather dearer, a sale being reported for United States at $4 20 per picul. Damar is unchanged, last arrivals having been taken at $17 87½ per picul.

NATURAL AMBER.

BY M. REBOUX.

Although, a little amber has been found everywhere, there are known hitherto only two principal centers of its production—Sicily, which was the source whence the ancients derived this precious material, and the shores of the Baltic, which at present supplies the entire world. In the eocene epoch, the site of the Baltic was occupied by an immense forest, which comprehended almost the whole of the northern continent. On dredging at the depth of two meters below the bottom of the sea, there have been found thirty-two species of coniferous trees, one poplar, one alder, two willows, a chestnut, and some junipers. From the coniferous trees flowed a resin, which, after having undergone a tranformation in the earth, has become amber, the largest portion of which has been derived from the *Pinus succinus*. More than twelve hundred species of objects, animals, vegetables, and materals, have been found embedded in lumps of amber. It is generally procured by mining or dredging up from the bottom of the sea. Formerly, it was found upon the strand after storms. In Prussia it is a right of the Crown, and no one may mine for it on his own property without paying a tax to the government, which brings in about £24,000. The total yield in 1874 was about 350,000 lbs. Natural amber may be distinguished from factitious amber, and from other substances which have a physical analogy with it. by the following character: Copal is yellow, darker or lighter, but always self-colored; on its surface are generally some yellow points, like crystals of sulphur. Amber, on the other hand, is always of a different shade at one end of the lump from the other. If a specimen is rubbed upon the palm of the hand, near the little finger, for some seconds, and a strong, aromatic odor is given off, it is amber; copal and factitious amber are inodorous. After long exposure to the air, amber sometimes loses its essential oil and its characteristic appearance; but if copal be scraped with the edge of a sharp knife. a fine dust is disengaged, which *rises* in the air; if amber is similarly treated, the scrapings *fall*.

If amber is covered with the tallow of a candle, and moved about over the flame, it may be bent. The side upon which it is desired to bend it should be heated the more strongly, and if it is then strongly pressed upon both ends it bends accordingly. Factitious amber and copal cannot be bent. Native amber is always harder than artificial amber and copal. Upon pressing a corner of the sample with the edge of the teeth, if it is copal or factitious amber it crushes like dried bread; genuine amber resists, and is crushed only with difficulty. Amber resists scratching with the nail, which penetrates copal or factitious amber. Amber may be cut, rasped, sawn, or polished, but can never be cemented or soldered, like the other substances mentioned above. In making varnish, copal is melted in a copper pan over a bright fire, at a temperature sligtly elevated. At 212° the water contained in the resin forms a considerable vapor; when melted, copal preserves its yellow color. Amber does not melt below the temperature of 752° Fahr., it blackens, and gives off a manifest odor of sulphuetted hydrogen. If 33 per cent. of linseed oil be added, it melts at 310° Fahr. The specific gravity of amber is from 1·09 to 1·11: that of copal is 1·04, and that of factitious amber 1.05. but slightly variable. Genuine amber yields, on distillation, needles of succinic acid; the copals yields nothing similar. If used in making cigar-holders, factitious amber melts as soon as the fire of the cigar reaches it; copal does not melt. but splits into fragments. Genuine amber resists the heat. According to Schrotter, yellow amber consists of—

Carbon	78·82
Hydrogen	10·23
Oxygen	10·90
	99·95

—*Annales de Chimie et de Physique.*

ENAMELS FOR CULINARY VESSELS.

For enameling cast and wrought iron vessels, the following is the method and materials most generally employed: One hundred pounds calcined and ground flints, and fifty pounds borax, calcined and finely ground, are intimately mixed, fused, and gradually cooled. Of this, forty pounds are mixed with five pounds of potter's clay, and ground in water to a pasty mass. The vessel, first thoroughly cleansed by means of very dilute sulphuric acid and scouring with sand, is lined with a coating of this about one-sixth of an inch thick, and left for it to harden in a warm room. A new coating is next added, prepared from one hundred and twenty-five pounds of white glass, free from lead; twenty-five pounds of borax; twenty pounds soda in crystals, which have been pulverized and fused together; ground, cooled in water, and dried. To forty-five pounds of this, one pound of soda is added, the whole mixed in hot water, dried and finely powdered. A portion of this is sifted over the other coating while it is still moist, and the vessel is then dried in an oven at the temperature of boiling water (212° Fah.). The vessel is then heated in a stove or muffler till the glaze appears. It is then taken out and more glaze powder is dusted on the glazed surface already in fusion. This enamel resists perfectly the action of dilute mineral and vegetable acids and alkalies, and does not crack or scale off from the metal. In Germany and France the following process has lately come into use—more especially for enamelling copper culinary vessels: Twelve parts (by weight) white fluorspar, twelve parts gypsum and one part borax are finely powdered, ground together and fused perfectly in a crucible; when cold, this mass is again carefully ground to powder, made into a uniform paste with water, laid upon the clean metallic surfaces, dried and fused. This also gives a beautiful alabaster surface for ornamental purposes.

D. J. Goss, of the firm of D. J. Goss & Co., Boston, has recently been elected *Judge* in matters arising in oil cases. The latest decision of his honor is considered not only able as an opinion, but its justice is conceded by both parties; it also establishes his reputation as an able and impartial judge.

THE SPONGE-FISHERIES.

Returns of the sponge-fisheries belonging to Greece show that there are at present 150 boats engaged in this trade, 40 of which have English diving bells. Twenty-four of these boats belong to the island of Ægina, and the remainder to the islands of Kolymnos and Simi. Each of the boats which are supplied with diving bells has a crew of from 11 to 150; the others are manned by only four sailors, so that the total number of men engaged in this business may be put down as about 1,000. They took last year more than 240 tons of sponges of different qualities, the total value being $368,000. Sponges of the finest quality are sold upon the spot at from $3.12 to $3.40 a pound, and the second qualities for rather less than $1.40. The fishermen have to pay a tax of 10 per cent on the gross value of their takes. The cost of a diving apparatus is $1,067, and each vessel makes four voyages a year, taking about a ton of fine sponges. The divers remain under water about six hours a day when they are fishing, and it is said that many of them die of suffocation, and numbers lose their hearing after a few years of this work. The island of Ægina, whose divers are very renowned, is building nine new boats, which will be launched shortly, and it is stated that the annual profits of the fisheries were nearly $145,550 for that island alone.—*Foreign Exchange.*

HYDROCARBON OILS IN LAVA.

In the basaltic zone which reaches from the foot of Mount Etna in a south-easterly direction, near the village of Palermo, there is, says *Nature*, a prehistoric doloritic lava containing olivine, which surrounds the clay deposits of a mud volcano, and which has been examined by Signor Orazio Silvestri. Under the microscope the lava shows an augitic principal mass with a quantity of olivine and many white transparent crystals of labradorite.

The lava contains numerous round or irregular cavities which are coated with arragonite and which are filled with mineral oil. This oil, of which there is about 1 per cent by weight in the whole mass, was taken from one of the cavities at 24° C. About 17° degrees C. it begins to solidify, and is of a yellowish green tint by transmitted light, while by reflected light it is opalescent and light green. Chemical analysis of the liquid proved it to contain: Liquid hydrocarbons (boiling point 79·28°), 17·97 per cent; hydrocarbons solidifying under 0° b. p. 280°–400°), 31·95 per cent; paraf fine, melting point 52°–57°, 42·79 per cent; asphalt (leaving 12 per cent of ashes), 2·90 per cent; sulphur, 4·32 per cent; total, 99·93 per cent.

MORE POTASH MINES.

The discovery of another immense bed of potash salts near Strassfurth is announced by *Iron*. It appears that the Continental Diamond Rockboring Company, having some of its machinery unemployed, made some speculative borings at Aschersleben to ascertain the limits of the Strassfurth deposits. The borings proved the existence of thick beds of potash and soda salts, supposed to be the residue of the evaporation of an inland sea, lying within the triangle formed by the three towns of Magdeburg, Halle, and Nordhausen.

Ten kinds of minerals were met with in the borings. The first found, after passing through the salt clay was a variety of common salt and kieserit containing 18 to 20 per cent of chloride of potassium. This was followed in succession by carnallite (upwards of 100 feet thick in many parts), a double chloride of potassium and magnesium and kainit, a double sulphate of potash and magnesia, combined with chloride of magnesium. Then kieserit, a monohydrated sulphate of magnesia, was found in considerable quantities, forming about 17 per cent of all the minerals extracted; polyhalit, which is a triple sulphate of lime, magnesia, and potash, was found both at the top and bottom of the potash layers; in the former in the kieserit, in the latter in the salt. Common salt was found below the potash layers to a depth of more than 2,000 feet, and then was not exhausted. In the carnallite and kainit layers were found sylvin, nearly pure chloride of potassium; tachydrit; astrakainit, a double sulphate of soda and magnesia, and boracit.

Very liberal terms are granted under the Prussian laws to mineral explorers, and the managing director is said to have secured for the prospecting company the concession of an area of nearly twenty-four million square metres of land. It is intended to commence operations for working the beds forthwith.

ELECTRIC ENGRAVING ON GLASS.

M. Garton Plaute has lately communicated to the French Academy of Sciences a process of engraving on glass and crystal by means of electricity. The process consists in covering the plate to be engraved with a concentrated solution of nitrate of potash, putting it in communication with one of the poles of a battery, and in tracing out the design with a fine platinum point connected to the other pole. The results are said to be of marvelous delicacy. The battery employed by M. Plaute was composed of fifty or sixty secondary elements. Round articles can be engraved by adding gum to the solution to make it adhere.

USE OF GLYCERINE.

Although glycerine has long ago found industrial applications, and though it is used in certain large establishments where the practical advantages which it offers are fully recognized, we find people who are afraid of a substance so valuable in dyeing and printing, or who, at any rate, have no knowledge of its utility.

Glycerine, in the first place, is one of the best lubricants for the moving parts of machinery, especially for such as are exposed to the air or to alterations of temperature. It neither thickens nor turns rancid, nor congeals in winter nor dries up in summer. If pure glycerine is not desired, it may be mixed with half its weight of olive oil. It does not attack metals as do many oils which, to give them weight, are sophisticated with acids (?).

Glycerine dissolves readily the coal-tar preparations, such as the aniline colors, alizarine, etc.

It is particularly important in tanning and in the treatment of skins, contributing to the preservation of the natural weight, and preventing them from becoming brittle or turning moldy. In tanneries it has received the following application: The hides, lightly tanned, are plunged for 24 hours into glycerine, which has been previously diluted with an equal weight of water, so as to mark about 15 Baume, and are then dried.

Glycerine is not less important in weaving. By its use the sizing never acquires a bad smell, and the weaver may work with open windows, and in dry weather without the slightest danger of his warp becoming brittle. Moreover, the addition of glycerine to the sizing prevents the warp from turning moldy or fermenting, and thus prevents the formation of spots. The following receipt has done good service: 11 lbs. dextrine, 26 lbs. glycerine at 28 B., 2 lbs. 3 ozs. sulphate of alumina, and 26 quarts of water.

As already mentioned, glycerine serves to dissolve the aniline dyes and various other colors. It serves also to preserve for a long time in a soft state the compositions of albumen, of casein, and the solutions of gum used for mordanting and finishing, because from its antiseptic nature it hinders these substances from becoming putrid.

It is also very useful for printing colors on woolen, because before steaming the colors thus printed are kept in a permanently moist state. For printing colors on cotton it is employed to accelerate and increase the oxidation of the mordants before topical dyeing.

For dissolving aniline colors, 3 parts of alcohol at 88 per cent are digested upon the dry color, and 1 part of glycerine at 28° B. is then added. On thickening with albumen and analogous bodies the glycerine opposes the precipitation of the aniline colors, and is the best agent for keeping them in perfect solution.

For articles soluble in water, sizes, finishings, colors or mordants, 1¾ oz. of glycerine may be added to every 35 fluid ounces.

For dyeing, printing and finishing, glycerine does not require to be white, and is as useful if of a pale yellow, when its price is much lower. It is only for the most delicate colors, such as ultramarine, that a white quality must be selected.

Glycerine is generally chosen of from 26° to 28° B., free from acid or alkali, and consequently neither turning litmus paper red nor blue. Glycerine at 30° B. is rarely used.

Glycerine should be free from lime if it is to combine kindly with colors. To detect this impurity it is mixed with an equal measure of water, placed in a test glass, and a few drops of oxalate of ammonia are added. If lime is present, a white turpidity will appear.

The chief adulteration of glycerine is with solution of sugar.—*Teinturier Pratique.*

IODIDE OF STARCH.—M. Bondonneau.—The iodide of starch is a definite compound, its composition being represented by the formula $(C_{12}H_{10}O_{10})3I$. It is decomposed with regeneration of the original starch, by all sources of nascent hydrogen, and is again produced by the limited action of oxidizing agents in the cold, even by the mere action of the atmosphere. Except present in excess, iodine is not eliminated by its solvents, such as potassium iodide, benzol, carbon bisulphide, etc., except alcohol, whilst these solvents separate it from the red compound which it forms with dextrin *a*. If kept suspended in water for a year it is slightly decomposed; a portion becomes slightly soluble in water, which then contains dextrin *a*, colored red by iodine and hydriodic acid, but no glucose. The insoluble portion retains the same composition.

EXAMINATION OF COMMERCIAL SALICYLIC ACID.—M. H. Kolbe.—The author dissolves ½ grm. in 5 c.c. of alcohol, pours the solution which ought to be clear into a watch-glass, and allows it to evaporate in the air. The salicylic acid then remains in the form of a ring of crystalline efflorescence. This ring is white if the sylicylic acid is of good quality and has been purified by crystallization; if the acid has been merely precipitated the ring is yellowish or yellow; but if it is brownish or brown, then, even though the powder may be white, the salicylic acid is impure and unfit for medicinal use.

Drug, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Notes.

EDITED BY M. C. WHITE.

ON BONJEAN'S ERGOTIN.

BY GEORGE ZELLHŒFER.

Ergotin by Bonjeans method. Determine the yield when using alcohol of different strengths for the extraction of the aqueous extract, and give a working formula to secure a uniform result.

In answering this query it is not necessary for me to mention Wiggers, Winckler, and Wenzell's processes for obtaining ergotin, as they are entirely different from that obtained by Bonjean's method. They were all published in some of our proceedings and other pharmaceutical works.

Bonjean's method for obtaining ergotin is to exhaust fine ground ergot with distilled water, and evaporating the infusion on a water-bath to the consistency of honey, then adding a large excess of alcohol to the extract, with constant stirring, to precipitate all the gummy substance; set it aside for twenty-four hours, filter, and evaporate it on a water bath to the consistency of a soft extract. This process is also recommended by the German Pharmacopœia.

There is certainly a great deal of difference in the so-called ergotins found in our market, as some manufacturers use strong alcohol, and others very weak alcohol, for preparing the aqueous extract. The weaker the alcohol used, the greater the percentage will be containing a large quantity of inert matter, as the subjoined table will show.

In order to obtain a uniform and reliable preparation, it is necessary to select good rye ergot free from all seeds of the various weeds and other impurities which are frequently found in ergot.

To determine the yield of ergotine when using alcohol of different strengths, I proceed as follows: 4 pounds (avoirdupois) of fine ground ergot were macerated in 12 pints of water for twelve hours, then strained and pressed; to the residue another 12 pints of water were added, and treated in the same manner as before. The two liquids were then mixed, filtered, and evaporated to 16 ounces by weight.

This aqueous extract was divided into four equal parts (each lot respectively numbered from 1 to 4), and 16 fluid ounces of alcohol were added (for strength of alcohol used, see table below) to each lot of extract, and set aside for twenty-four hours, with occasional stirring, to precipitate the gummy substance. I then filtered and evaporated each lot separately on a water-bath to the consistency of a soft extract. The four examples of ergotine were all the same degree of density.

The following table will show the yields of ergotin obtained from four samples of ergot:

No.	Specific gravity of alcohol used.	Yield of ergotin obtained from one pound of ergot.		per cent.
1 . .	817	630 grains	=	9
2 . .	832	800 "	=	11.5
3 . .	860	1050 "	=	15
4 . .	893	1700 "	=	24 5

So great a variation in the alcohol employed might reasonably be expected to yield products varying much in their physiological actions.

The strength of alcohol that has been proved to be the most satisfactory for extracting the aqueous extract, is alcohol of the specific gravity of 832.

The following working formula for "ergotin," if carefully followed, will prove satisfactory:

Take of fine ground ergot... 16 ounces.
Distilled water (cold) 3 pints.

Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and express, add to the residue distilled water, cold, 3 pints, and operate as before. Mix the two liquids and filter, then evaporate to 4 ounces by weight on a water-bath. Add alcohol, specific gravity .832, 16 fluid ounces; mix the alcohol with the aqueous extract, set aside for twenty-four hours, then filter, and recover the alcohol by distillation, and evaporate to an extract. Care should be taken to use as little heat as possible. The yield is about 11.5 per cent.

Ergotin, prepared according to this process, has a dark red color, and is perfectly soluble in water. It should be kept in a dark place, and not exposed to the air.

As ergotin is extremely unstable, Mr. D. Benjamin has recommended a small percentage of salicylic acid to be added for its preservation.—*Jour. Phar. Ass'n.*

THE TREATMENT OF SLEEPLESSNESS.

So many persons suffer now-a-days from sleeplessness that every contribution to the literature of the subject is of interest. Dr. Ainslie Hollis, in the London *Practitioner*, maintains that, although the quantity of blood in the brain is diminished during sleep, this diminution is not the sole cause of slumber, for we may have the former without the latter. An increase in the central blood-supply, however, may produce wakefulness, as in the paresis of the cerebral vaso-motor nerves from exhaustion, Sense impressions have the same effect by the continual stimulation of the higher nervous centres. An increase in the velocity of the blood current through the brain is a frequent cause of wakefulness, as in the irritable and hypertrophied heart. The wakefulness of anæmia is ascribed by Willemin to changes in the nervous elements of the brain, and a consequent modification of the circulation therein.

The treatment of wakefulness he classifies under two heads: 1, The induction of natural sleep. 2. The production of narcosis, or artificial rest.

One of the most efficient means of in ducing natural sleep is the application of mustard plasters to the abdomen. According to Schuler, this produces first dilatation, and subsequently contraction of the vessels of the pia mater; changes due to the constriction or dilatation of the peripheral current-areas of the skin. Preyer, of Jena, advocates the administration of a freshly made solution of lactate of soda, or of some milk or whey, on the hypothesis that sleep may be induced by the introduction of the fatigue products of the body. Where the insomnia depends upon brain exhaustion, Dr. Hollis recommends the administration, just before bedtime, of a tumblerful of hot claret and water, with sugar and nutmeg. The alkalies and alkaline earths are useful when acid dyspepsia is associated with the insomnia. Electricity has been used in the paresis of the vaso-motor nerves due to an overworked brain. In hot weather, sprinkling the floor of the sleeping apartment with water lessens the irritant properties of the air, adding much to the comfort of the sleepers; possibly the quantity of ozone is at the same time increased.

When sleep is broken by severe pain, opium or morphia is of value, not only by relieving the pain, but by producing anæmia of the cerebral vessels. In the wakefulness due to neuralgia, it is often better to inject a small dose of morphia hypodermically near the branch of the affected nerve than to administer it by the mouth. When the sleeplessness arises from the pains of muscular spasm (as in gall-stone colic), or is attended with headache, flushing of the face, and other symptoms of cerebral hyperæmia, chloral hydrate is indicated as this is supposed to owe its hypnotic effect to its power of diminishing the amount of blood in the brain. On the other hand, in wakefulness due to defective cardiac power, digitalis is often useful in strengthening the action of the heart and relieving the congestion of the central organs and the anæmia of the extremities. It is doubtful whether the bromides possess hypnotic properties, although they undoubtedly act as sedatives on the nervous system, and as such may occasionally induce sleep.

In our last issue we neglected to credit our esteemed cotemporary, the *Druggist and Chemist*. of Philadelphia, with the very able article by Mr. Sayre on "Chrysophannic Acid."

MODERN MYOPIA.

Is the human eye changing its form and becoming near-sighted under the influence of modern civilization? Such was the subject of an interesting paper read by Dr. E. G. Loring before the New York County Medical Society, and reported in the *New York Medical Journal* (Dec. 1877.) He said that hereditary influence was an important element in the production of myopia, and although statistics did not strongly endorse that view, he still held that legendary information should receive much credence. In regard to the influence of modern education it was found that a larger proportion of those living in cities were near sighted than those in country districts; and, moreover, in those cities where intellectual pursuits were greatest the largest number of myopes were found. In savage nations near-sightedness was very infrequent, and it would seem, in some respects, that it was a result of education. While the intellectual classes in Germany showed a large proportion of myopia, it was not so found in those artisans who used their eyes on fine objects, as watch-makers and wood-engravers. In England, where there has always been great intellectual activity, by no means as large a ratio of near-sightedness had been detected as in Germany, and it became necessary to seek for other factors to explain the prevalence of myopia. Impaired nourishment, imperfect ventilation, together with a sedentary life, had a marked tendency in producing laxity of the tissues in general, including of necessity the coats of the eyeball; and, with the tension which resulted from close application of the sight, there was great probability of lengthening of the eye, or myopia, resulting. In New York the German children were found more often near-sighted than those of other nationalties. Dr. Loring said that undoubtedly myopia was hereditary, but that in all probability it could under no circumstances be developed; but he did not believe that of necessity it must increase in a nation engaged in literary pursuits. In the United States the normal eye predominated, and he thought it was due to the fact that the young were more in the habit of indulging in out-door sports than in Germany. The same was true of England. From a careful analysis of the myopia cases, it was found that between the ages of ten and fifteen the majority developed; or, in other words, at that time the tissues of the globe were more readily affected by strain of the muscles of the eye. It could be easily understood, under such an hypothesis, that the industrial classes were so little liable to near-sightedness, for they seldom reached the practice of the more intricate branches of their trade before their eighteenth year. In conclusion, Dr. Loring was of the opinion that, under proper precautions, the normal eye could be continued indefinitely. If children were not allowed to apply themselves too closely to their studies between their eighth and sixteenth years, and were, moreover, allowed the proper amount of out-door exercise, not much danger need be dreaded. It was important, also, to have the schools perfectly ventilated and other hygienic conditions made as perfect as possible.

NOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF IRON IN PULMONARY PHTHISIS AND SENILE ANÆMIA.

Referring to Dr. Fothergill's article entitled "When not to Give Iron," published in *New Rem.*, Dr. R. W. Crighton writes to *The Practitioner* that he does not agree with Dr. Fothergill in his conclusions regarding its inadmissibility in tubercular phthisis and senile anæmia. He says: "I have for more than a quarter of a century watched closely the results of the treatment of pulmonary phthisis by the different therapeutic agents most in repute; and I feel convinced that, when judiciously used, iron stands highest in the list, next to cod-liver oil.

It would, however, be quite impossible to use the remedy in a very great many cases in which I have found it distinctly of great value, if Dr. Fothergill's rule—never to give iron when the tongue is red and irritable—was strictly observed.

Contrary to his experience, I have generally been able to give iron with advantage in these cases; usually the perchloride with quinine, once or twice a day after meals—and, if any sign of intestinal irritation occurred, a dose of bismuth at bed-time, or occasionally small doses of morphia and glycerin with the iron.

Some of the most remarkable recoveries from far advanced phthisis which I have seen have been under this method of treatment, conjoined with cod-liver oil when possible, and the application of the linim. iodi to the chest-wells. In early phthisis, with very rapid pulse and high temperature, I have found these often considerably reduced, and the general condition much improved by the combination, for a time, of the iron with digitalis.

A tongue loaded with fur certainly contraindicates the use of iron; but a preternaturally clean, or irritable condition, according to my experience, does not of necessity do so in phthisis, otherwise I feel sure I should have failed to benefit many scores of cases which I have had the pleasure of seeing do well under its use in these circumstances.

I should, therefore, feel extremely reluctant to abandon the use of iron in any case of phthisis, simply from the patient having a preternaturally clean or irritable state of tongue.

In senile anæmia, I have often witnessed the greatest improvement in giving iron; in fact, in very advanced life, I consider it to be one of the main indications of treatment.

The power of the digestive organs to assimilate it, as Dr. Fothergill remarks, is, however, much weaker in infancy or middle life; consequently much smaller doses are required, and often the very mildest preparations.

In weak states of digestion, with flatulence and sluggishness of the liver, the saccharine carbonate with phosphate of soda, rhubarb, and ginger, forms a suitable means of remedying both the anæmia and the state of the digestive organs.

In many cases, however, the perchloride with some preparation of pepsine may be given once a day after dinner; and the same preparation (in large doses) in many cases of great anæmia with enlarged prostate.

In but few cases, I believe, will it be 'better to give them tonics with alkalies and easily digestible food than to give iron.'"

BAKING POWDERS OF COMMERCE.

The following analyses were made by W. L. Long, Ph. C., at the Laboratory of the University of Michigan. He says:

Baking powders, as found in commerce, consist principally of potassium bitartrate and sodium bicarbonate, with more or less flour or starch. Many also contain alum—an unnecessary and harmful impurity.

A small amount of flour or starch (about 6 per cent) is beneficial, as it prevents the mixture of potassium bitartrate and sodium bicarbonate from becoming moist, as it often does when no starch is present.

The starch was detected by iodine, and examined by the microscope to determine what kind. Sometimes it was present as wheat flour, sometimes as corn starch, and in one case a mixture of potato and corn starches. The starch was converted into glucose by boiling with dilute mineral acid. The glucose was then estimated by standard solution of potassic cupric tartrate, and from the amount of glucose found the amount of starch was calculated.

Wheat flour, when present, was calculated from the amount of starch found. According to Hassell, seventy per cent of wheat flour is starch. As only traces of calcium sulphate were present in any of the samples, all the sulphuric acid found was calculated as alum.

Potassium bitartrate was estimated from the amount of tartaric acid found; and sodium bicarbonate, by difference.

Of the ten samples examined, three gave a slightly acid reaction when dissolved in water, six were neutral, and one strongly alkaline.

No.	Flour or Starch.	Alum.	Potassium Bitartrate.	Sodium Bicarb.
1	6		52	40
2	9	2·4	25	40
3	14		48	37
4	7		52	40
5	6		52	40
6	5	10	41	40
7	8	7	45	40
8	11	3	45	36
9	23		24	52
10	4	40	4	48

SALICYLATE OF ZINC.

At the request of Dr. Poignet, Mr. Ferd Vigier has prepared a salicylate of zinc, of which he gives the following account.

Preparation—Add crystallized salicylic acid to distilled water in a porcelain capsule; heat it, and, without waiting for its complete solution, add to it gradually oxide of zinc made into a smooth milk, with water. Combination begins immediately, and the addition of the oxide is interrupted as soon as any of it is seen to remain undissolved after a few minutes' boiling. The hot solution is filtered, and by cooling the solution, the salt is obtained in long, needle-shaped crystals. The mother-water having been removed, the crystals are dried in the air, or in a warm place, between folds of filtering paper. By further concentration the mother-liquor yields an additional crop of crystals. In preparing this salt, all contact with other metals, particularly with iron, must be scrupulously avoided. If the solution should be at all tinted (from organic matter), it may be decolorized by boiling with animal charcoal and filtering.

In concentrating the solution, the boiling must be interrupted as soon as the liquid ceases to hold all the salt in solution; otherwise a basic salicylate of zinc would be formed.

Instead of the oxide recently precipitated, carbonate of zinc may be used; but, owing to the time consumed in properly washing this compound, it is less advantageous than the o

Properties—Neutral salicylate of zinc crystallizes in long, white, silky needles, having a satin lustre. Its taste is sweet at first, afterwards styptic and bitter; 100 parts of water at 200° C. (68° F.) dissolve 5 parts of the salt. It is very soluble in alcohol, ether, wood-spirit; insoluble in spirits of turpentine, and almost so, in carbon disulphide. Its composition corresponds to the formula $Zn(C_7H_5O_3)_2 + 3Ag$.

Uses—This salt has been employed with success by Drs. Poignet and Desmarres, as an antiseptic astringent application in blennorrhœa, cancerous sores of the tongue, purulent ophthalmia, etc. In blennorrhœa, it may be employed in solution containing from 1 to 2 parts in 200 of water, in cancerous affections a solution of 4 parts in 100 of water may be used.—*Journ. de Ph. et Ch.*, 1878.

THE POISON OF TYPHOID FEVER CONVEYED BY WATER.

Local epidemics of typhoid caused by the evacuations of a patient gaining access to drinking water are well worthy of being placed on record. A recent number of the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift* contains an account of five cases in which infected water was the undoubted method of communication. A miller, living on the bank of a small stream, was attacked by typhoid. His excreta were daily thrown into a small pond, which was connected with the stream by a ditch. The man recovered, but, seven weeks after his attack, his brother, who alone had nursed him, fell ill with serious symptoms of typhoid. The discharges from the bowels were very profuse, and were, as before, thrown into the pond. A few days days afterward four workmen, who were employed at a forge about a mile distant, were also attacked by typhoid, and the medical attendant, anxious to discover the source of the mischief, found that all these men obtained their drinking water from the stream in question, there being no well available. Another case also occurred, the patient a farm laborer, who worked in a meadow near the forge, and who also drank the water from the stream. No case of typhoid had been known to occur in the neighborhood for a long time previously, and all the circumstances were in favor of the supposition that the disease had been transmitted through the medium of the water, There was no evidence as to the source of infection in the case of the first patient. The period of incubation was extraordinarily long, particularly in the case of the brother. The history of this small epidemic tends to support Dr. W. Budd's view, that a specific agent must be present for the production of typhoid fever. Probably the water of the brook in question often contained more or less ordinary fecal matter. The lesson to be drawn is that the excreta of typhoid patients should be completely disinfected, and, where possible, as in country places, should be deeply buried in spots far removed from any source of water supply.—*Medical Examiner.*

FORMULÆ.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger

The following formula for preparing this essence is recommended by *New Rem:* Mix any desired quantity of good Jamaica ginger in moderately fine powder, with an equal weight of animal charcoal; moisten the mixture with alcohol of 85 per cent; then pack it into a percolator, pour more of the alcohol upon it, and when the liquid begins to drop from below, close the orifice with a cork, and allow it to macerate for a few days. Then percolate, very slowly, until the product measures as many fluid ounces as there were troy ounces of ginger employed. The mass in the percolator may be exhausted with more alcohol, and the resulting second percolate may be used in place of alcohol, when making a fresh lot of essence. The best aromatics to add to ginger are cinnamon, nutmeg, or calamus, either singly or combined. They should, however, be used sparingly, otherwise the product could scarcely be called essence of *ginger*, but would become an aromatic essence exhibiting a combination of flavors.

R. Rother's Formula for Bay Rum.

True bay rum is made from *Pimenta acris*, and not from *Laurus nobilis*, as commonly supposed; the method of its distillation not being known outside the West Indies; it has been customary to make it extemporaneously with the oil of bay distilled from the leaves of the former plant. This preparation is inferior in fragrance, however, to the genuine article. The following formula of R. Rother is said to give very good results: Take of

Oil of bayberry	1 fluid ounce.
Jamaica rum	1 pint.
Strong alcohol	4 pints.
Water	3 pints.

Mix the rum, alcohol, and water, then add the oil; mix and filter.

Ointment for Hæmorrhoids.

℞	Acidi tannici	ʒj.
	Acidi carbolici	gr v.
	Ext. opii	ʒj.
	Ext. bellad. } Ext. Aconiti }	aa ʒ ss.
	Cerat. simp.	℥j.

Misce bene. S. Apply to the piles morning and evening, and introduce a small piece into the bowels after each action:

For Painful Haemorrhoids.

℞.	Liquor bismuth	℥ j.
	Tinct. opii deodorat	ʒ j.
	Mucilag. amyli	℥ iij. M.

S. Inject one-fourth every three or four hours.—*Louisville Med. Times.*

For Dysentery.

℞.	Bismuthi subnit.	℥ ss.
	Acid. salicylici	gr. vj.
	Acid. carbolici	♏ iij.
	Tinct. opii (Sydenham)	fl. ℥ j.
	Tinct. belladonnæ	fl. ℥ j.
	Aquæ	O j.

M. S. Inject one ounce with baby-syringe after each evacuation.—*Canadian Journ of Med. Science.*

AN UNKNOWN NARCOTIC PLANT.

I am tempted to notice a plant that grows here (*Hayti*) of such strong narcotic power, that in the hands of a skillful practitioner it will produce coma of any intensity or duration, or even death itself when so intended. The knowledge of this plant is confined to a few families, who transmit the secret as an heirloom from generation to generation, and the heritage is highly prized, confirming, it is thought, the power of miracle workers and priests. For the plant is in many ways used in aid of solemn imposture, superstition, and even crime. The power thus exercised is called "wanga," a word that inspires the African with awe and dread. The wanga priest can throw into a death like coma, and knowing the moment of returning consciousness, he will make a show of recalling to life. If a burglary is to be committed, he can, by means of his art, cast a deep sleep on all indoors; and one can understand how he can attain other forbidden ends in the same way. An experienced botanist could not fail to discover the plant, which, as an anæsthetic, would no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to medical science. —*Major R. Stuart, Port au Prince.*

ON THE THERAPEUTIC EMPLOYMENT OF OIL OF LAMPREYS.

Dr. Markonet says in the *Lyon Medical* that he has employed oil of lampreys (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*) in a large number of cases; this oil has the appearance of Provence oil; it is more fluid than cod-liver oil, has not so repulsive a flavor, and is better tolerated by the digestive organs. It promotes nutrition, having even a greater effect in this way than cod-liver oil. According to a quantitative analysis, it contains a little more iodine than the latter; which it might consequently take the place of it with advantage. The lampreys are captured in large numbers at the mouths of the rivers which empty into the Caspian Sea. Purified lamprey oil costs at Moscow eight times less than cod-liver oil.

PRODUCTION OF ALBUMINURIA BY SALICYLIC ACID.

M. Gubler reported to the Society of Therapeutics (*Bull. Gen. de Ther.*) that he had observed, while using this drug, that in certain cases there was a diminution of urine, and in others increased quantity of the secretion; in fact, that there was diuresis when the salicylic acid acted on normal kidneys, and diminished amount of urine when the organs were the seat of any lesion, and in the latter cases he found sometimes albuminuria. If the acid was stopped, the albumen gradually disappeared from the urine, and the emission of the urine became natural. There are then, the author thinks, two indications, viz., that in large doses salicylic acid can produce renal lesions, and, secondly, that in congested kidneys it is imprudent to prescribe this drug.

ACTION OF OXALIC ACID UPON SODIUM SILICATE.

On pouring a weak solution of oxal acid into silicate of soda in solution, the two liquids do not mix, as there is immediately formed a siliceous layer of great resisting power, upon the upper side of which crystals of oxalate of soda are formed. Upon prolonging the experiment the siliceous layer becomes thick and strong, and yields hydrated quartz harder than glass.

PRESENCE OF ZINC IN ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.

srs. G. Lechartier and F. Bellamy state in the *Comptes Rendus* that they first succeeded in detecting zinc in the livers of various men of different occupations, and who died of different diseases. They detected the same metal in the muscles of an ox, the liver of a calf and the eggs of the common fowl. Lastly, zinc was discovered in wheat, maize, barley, winter tares, beet root, etz. The reagents employed had been previously subjected to a careful examination, and found free from the metal.

EXTRACTION OF A RED COLORING LIQUID FROM THE MARC OF GRAPES.

A. Carpene.—The author operates upon the mass left on the distillation of alcohol from spent grapes. The color resembles ammoniacal cochineal, and being soluble in dilute alcohol may be used for coloring wines.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRONZE POWDERS.

JOHN SCHMELZ & CO., 107 Liberty St.
H. & CH. REICH, 131 William Street
FUCHS & LANG, 54 John Street.

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.

FRANCIS S. MORGAN, 34 South Street.

DRUG BROKERS.

M. S. THOMPSON. 16 Cedar Street
SAMUEL G. McCOTTER, 32 Cedar St.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

MULFORD BROS. 52 Cedar Street
THOS. B. FLAGLER, 62 Cortland street.

IMPORTERS ESSENTIAL OILS.

L. & J. MICHAELIS, 14 Cedar St

LICORICE.

S. V. & S. P. SCUDDER, 22 Cedar Street.
YOUNG & SMYLIE, 180 & 184 First st, B'klyn

VARNISHES AND JAPANS.

VALENTINE & CO., 323 Pearl Street
GEO. L. WOOD & SON, 246 Pearl Street
D. ROSENBERG & SONS, 178 Pearl St
HARLAND'S ENGLISH VARNISH, 247 Pearl Street

GLUE.

S. A. MAGNUS, 207 Pearl Street

W. H. Schieffelin & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS,

Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Essential Oils, Corks, Sponges, &c, &c.

—:o:—

Proprietors or Wholesale Agents for the following:

KIDDER'S Tartaric Acid, Sal Rochelle, and Seidlitz Mixture.

ANDERSON'S Rheumatic Balsam.

SWAIM'S Panacea.

P. MOLLER'S purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

GIRONDIN Disinfectant.

SWIFT'S Drug Mills.

COLTON'S Dentonic for the Teeth.

STEINER'S Phosphor Paste.

R. W. GARDINER'S Special Preparations.

S. F. DE PASQUALE & BROTHER'S Messina, Purest Oil of Bergamot, Lemon and Orange.

SOLUBLE COATED PILLS—All Officinal Formulas.

DRUG MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, March 26.

We have still to note a rather quiet market, and but little change can be noted. The only item of interest is the change in quinine, which has become scarce The market is ruling quiet for round parcels, and we do not hear of any sales of importance. In a jobbing way rather more business is being transacted, and dealers are kept busy in filling the small orders which are coming to hand from day to day. Dealers are still holding goods in preference to selling at a loss, and but little shading is being done. Buyers are only buying as they require, and the general feeling is that the bulk of the trade for the season will be done in this manner. Importations continue about equal to the demand, and but little increase is to be noted in stocks.

Opium has not changed since our last and the demand is not for large parcels, and no round sales have been made that we hear of. For general trade demands the enquiry still continues fair, and a fair quantity is being worked off in this way. Prices continue to rule steady in tone and holders still quote $3 62½ gold in bond, but we hear that a parcel could be had a shade less for cash. In a jobbing way the demand is good and quotations are still $4 65, and some quote a shade above this.

Morphine is still moving in fair sized parcels and prices are quoted at $3 80.

Quinine has been excited and the tendency is to higher prices. Outside parcels are scarce and but little to be had. A parcel of 100 ozs was taken, for which $1 50 cash was paid, but this figure will not buy to-day. Manufacturers still quote $2 90 but decline to sell spot parcels, and will not accept contracts for delivery in any reasonable time. It is said that the stock of bark is exhausted, and but little is coming forward, as the usual spring revolution has taken place, which will stop exportation. We do not see why this should have the effect of advancing prices at this present moment, as the supply of bark must be ample for some time to come. Up to March, 1878, the imports to this port are fully up to the average, and some other reason must be given for the advance. It is reported that the price will not be advanced by makers until it is definitely settled that no change will be made in the tariff. When that question is decided the quotation will be fixed and supplies will speedily make their appearance in the market. We give this report without vouching for its correctness.

Quicksilver has been in fair request during the past week and parcels have been moving as wanted. In a large way we hear of no sales. Prices are still ruling steady with dealers quoting 48@50c gold as to quantity. We note the receipt of considerable parcels from Europe, some of which have gone to consumers.

Alcohol has continued in fair request and prices are ruling steady at $2 03@2 05 as to quantity.

Althea root is in jobbing demand with small sales of cut at 20c.

Arrowroot is in fair jobbing request with sales of small parcels Bermuda making at 39@40c. A round parcel could be had a shade less.

Arnica flowers are in fair request for jobbing wants, and prices are about steady at 11½@12c.

Assafœtida is in fair demand, and we hear of sales of parcels at 13c.

Balsam copaiba is not moving except in a jobbing way, but holders ideas as to price are rather firmer and but little is to be had under 30c with sales of small parcels at this figure.

Balsam tolu is still unchanged and prices are ruling weak in tone. The stock is still large, and to sell a low price would have to be accepted.

Borax is moving to a fair extent in jobbing lots, and the quotation is 8c for 10 bbl lots of city refined.

Bromide potash has not moved except in a jobbing way and quotations are still 45@53c.

Burgundy pitch is in full supply and with only a small demand prices are easy, and we hear of small lots being taken at 4c½.

Camphor has been in fair jobbing request, and we hear of parcels moving at 27½@28c.

Canary seed have been in fair demand, and we hear of parcels of Smyrna to the extent of 1,300 bgs for speculation. Prices are ruling steady in tone and are quoted for Dutch $1 50; Smyrna $1 65; Spanish $1 95; Sicily $2 25.

Cantharides are ruling dull and we do not hear of any sales of moment; prices are nominal in tone, holders asking $1@1 05.

Carbolic acid is moving fairly and rules steady in price at 55@65c as to brand.

Castor oil is in fair jobbing request and both Western and city is held at 12@12½c from manufacturers but outside parcels could be had less.

Cassia buds are in small demand with jobbing sales at 35@37c as to quantity.

Chamomiles are ruling quiet and we do not hear of any sales of German. We note small sales of Roman at 28c.

Cubebs are being more enquired for, but the demand is not large at the moment. There are small parcels being taken for present wants and holders are willing to accept 8½c for 10 bg lots.

Cuttlefish is coming to hand quite freely and with only a small demand, prices are easy at 13@15c.

Ergot has not moved since our last report except in a jobbing way and prices are nominal at 30@40c.

Ginseng has been in small demand and only trifling lots are moving at $1 10@1 15.

Glucose is ruling rather quiet, the demand being small at the moment. Prices are quoted at 5⅜@5½c as to quantity but a parcel could be had at less.

Glycerine is in fair demand for American and parcels are moving at 17@18c. Foreign is offering at about same price.

Irish moss is rather easy in price, with holders accepting 5½c for 10 bbl parcels.

Mustard seed still rule quiet in a large way, and we do not hear of any round sales. Prices are steady, and for California white 8½@9c is asked, the stock being small; Trieste 6¾@7c, German 7½c, English 8c.

Ipecac is ruling firm in price with holders quoting $1 50 gold. Powdered is held at $1 65.

Mexican sarsaparilla is in jobbing demand for present wants at 10c,

Essential oils are in fair request and prices for most articles are ruling steady in tone.

Bergamot is in fair request for jobbing wants and sales are making of parcels at $3 00@3 05 gold as to brand.

Cassia is selling fairly and prices are unchanged, holders quoting 75c gold, though we hear that this can be shaded.

Citronelle is easier and fair sales are now making of parcels at 75@80c. Winter is quiet and easy.

Lemon is in fair jobbing demand with prices rather easier, holders now quoting $2 20@2 40 gold as to brand.

Myrbane is easy in price and can be

Pennyroyal is again easier, and though 75c has been paid for small parcels; at the close some holders are willing sellers at 70c.

Peppermint is in fair request both for home and export and the price is still ruling steady in tone. Pure is quoted at $1 70@2 and case oil at $2 50, though we hear that this price can be shaded.

Sassafras is moving in fair size parcels and the price is steady at 42c.

Wintergreen is quiet and a parcel could be held at $2, though some dealers ask a higher figure.

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SPECIALTIES.

Vanilla Beans—Every quality, and size.
Tonka Beans—Angostura.
Bay Rum—West India, finest.
Seeds—Anise, Coriander, Fennel, etc.
Roots—Calamus, Colombo, Rhubarb, etc.
Otto Rose—Ihmsen's Finest.
Cuttle Fish Bones.
Mustard seeds—All kinds.
Flowers—Arnica, Chamomile, etc.
Essential Oils—English, French, etc.

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DRUG PRICE CURRENT,

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Alcohol, 95 per cent., ₩ gall	2 03	@	2 05
Aloes, Cape (currency), ₩ lb	12	@	13
" Socotrine	30	@	35
" Socotrine, powdered	55	@	60
" Barbadoes		@	22½
Curacoa	18	@	22½
Antimony, Regulus of gold		@	14½
" powdered, common		@	2
Arsenic, Powdered, gold	2⅜	@	2½
" Red	10	@	10½
Arnica Flowers	11	@	12
Arrowroot, Bermuda		@	40
" St. Vincent	13	@	15
" Jamaica	20	@	
" E. I	5½	@	
Balsam Capivi	23	@	30
" Fir, Canada, per gallon		@	1 70
" Peru, gold		@	1 12
" Tolu, gold	70	@	75
Bark, Petayo	40	@	60
" Sassafras, per lb	6	@	6½
" Cascarilla "	6	@	8
" Red Quill " best	1 00	@	
" " " powdered	1 06	@	1 10
" Yellow, ₩ lb	3½	@	20
" Angostura	26	@	35
" Calisaya	1 00	@	1 85
" Elm	11	@	15
Bay Rum, ₩ gal gold	2 25	@	3 45
Bromide Potash	45	@	53
Berries, Juniper	2	@	3
Brimstone, Am. Roll, ₩ lb, less 2 ₩ c		@	3
" Flor Sulphur, " "		@	3½
Buchu Leaves, short		@	7
" " long	60	@	70
Blue Mass, American		@	35
Burgundy Pitch		@	4½
Cantharides	1 00	@	1 10
Carbolic Acid, prime	55	@	65
Chloral Hydrate, bottles		@	1 45
" " Saame's		@	1 65
" " Scherings		@	1 80
Chloroform	78	@	80
Chamomile Flowers, German	18	@	20
" Roman		@	28
Calomel		@	63
Cassia buds, cy.	35	@	37
Corrosive sub		@	51
Cubebs		@	8½
Cuttlefish bone	13	@	15
Ergot	30	@	40
Gelatine, Cox., gold	18 75	@	
" French	60	@	90
Ginger African (gold) ₩ lb		@	6¾
" " powdered	13	@	14
" Jamaica, bleached, ₩ lb		@	16½
" " powdered		@	21
Cochin		@	
" East India, gold		@	6¾
Sinseng, Western	1 10	@	1 15
Southern	1 10	@	1 15
Glucose		@	5¾
Glycerine German	18	@	19
" (English cases)	75	@	77
Hartmann, Laist & Co's distilled, chem. pure, 30° Beaume	17	@	18
" W J M Gordon	17	@	18
Grape Sugar	5¾	@	6
Gum Arabic, 1st, Picked	40	@	45
" " 2d "	25	@	35
" " 3d "	17	@	
" " 4th "	15	@	
" Sorts (currency)		@	
" " Powdered White	30	@	
" Gedda (gold)	6¾	@	
" Gamboge	50	@	55
" Mastic	1 75	@	2 00
" Myrrh, East India	28	@	32
" " Turkey	30	@	35
" Olibanum	15	@	22
" Sandrac	26	@	30
" Senegal	16	@	19
" Tragacanth, Sorts	45	@	55
" " White Flakey	75	@	1 00
" " mixed	50	@	60
" Assafoetida	13	@	15
" Benzoin	45	@	50
" Camphor	27½	@	28
" Elemi Aromatic	29	@	
" Euphorbium	8	@	10
" Galbanum	57½	@	60
" Guiac	35	@	40
" Kino	12	@	16
Haarlem Oil		@	3 00
Insect powder, pure Persian	35	@	42½
" Dalmatian	37	@	42½
Iodide potass., American	3 25	@	3 35
Iodine resublimed		@	4 55
Isinglass, American prime		@	1 40
"		@	1 25
" German		@	1 25
" Russian prime	3 50	@	5 50
Kreosote		@	95
Lavendar Flowers	4½	@	
Lunar Caustic		@	89
Licorice Paste, Calabria Pignatelli, c'y.	27	@	29
" " Sicily	25	@	28
" " Spanish Solid (gold)	26	@	28
" " Greek (gold)	19	@	20
" " Brand A.O.S		@	16
" " M. & R., ca, 100 lbs		@	28
" " Scudder's Stick	28½	@	30
" " Favorite		@	25
" " Y & S	28	@	30
" " El Gallo		@	28
" Root	5	@	8
" " powdered	5½	@	6
Lycopodium		@	28
Magnesia carb. (currency)	24	@	36
" " (gold)		@	
" calcined (gold)		@	65
Manna	35	@	70
Mercurial Ointment	32	@	42
Morphine, sulphate, ₩ oz		@	3 80
Moss Iceland	4½	@	
" Irish	5½	@	6
Musk, Chinese, grain		@	35
" Tonquin, pods	9 00	@	10
" Truegrain		@	30 00
Nitrous Ether		@	34
Nux Vomica, pockets	5	@	6
" " powdered, ₩ lb	19	@	20
Oil Anise, gold		@	1 70
do Almonds, Bitter	5 75	@	6 00
do " Sweet		@	50
do " Mazzurana	7 50	@	
do Bay	18 00	@	20 00
do Bergamot, Sanderson's (gold)	3 12½	@	3 15
do " N.A. & Co.(gold)		@	3 00
do " Jaegers (gold		@	3 35
do Black Pepper	1 00	@	
do Cassia (gold)		@	70
do Castor City	12	@	12½
do do Western	12	@	12½
do Citronella, Native	75	@	80
do " Winters'		@	90
do Clove		@	2 45
do Cajeput		@	75
do Croton, English		@	1 90
do do Chaff, Ger., 10 lb cans		@	1 00
do Fennel	1 50	@	2 25
do " Chaff		@	1 50
do " sweet, French		@	3 50
do Geranium, Rose	4 50	@	10
do " French	12 00	@	
do " Holsteins		@	4 50
do Ginger		@	16 00
do do Grass		@	
do Horsemint, pure	3 50	@	4 00
do Hemlock, pure		@	80
do Lavender	75	@	1 25
do do Dounce, Chirs'		@	

do do Forte, Chiris'		@1 75
do do " Flamont		@ 85
do do Garden, best		@1 25
do do Flowers	1 85	@...
do Lemon Sanderson's (gold)	2 30	@2 40
do " N. A. & Co. (gold)		@2 20
do " Jaegers (gold)		@2 40
do Lemongrass, Winters	1 75	@...
do " Native	1 20	@1 25
do Marjolaine, French, best		@...
do do do		@...
do Melisse		@6 00
do Myrbane, English	35	@ 36
do do German		@ 40
do do American	30	@ 33
do Nutmegs		@4 75
do Neroli, ℥ lb		@48 00
do Origanum, French, ℥ lb		@ 30
do Orange, sweet, San's, 20 lb cans, gld		@2 50
do do do N, A & Co's do, gld		@2 25
do do bitter (gold)		@5 75
do do Jaegers, gold		@3 50
do Peppermint, H G		@2 50
do " Pure	1 70	@2 00
do " H & P, cs		@2 50
do Pennyroyal		70@ 75
do Rose Kissanlik, gold	10 50	@11 00
do Rosemary	45	@1 25
do Sesame, per gallon		@1 10
do Sassafras		@ 42
do Spearmint		@1 50
do " cases		@...
do Wintergreen	2 00	@2 12½
do Wormseed		@...
Optum, Turkey in bond (gold)		@3 62½
" powdered		@6 25
" as wanted		@4 65
Orange peel		7½@ 8
" " ground	11	@ 12
Phosphorus		@ 60
Quicksilver (gold)	48	@ 50
Quinine, American, ℥ oz		@...
" Cinchona	1 50	@ 75
Red Precipitate		@ 73
Roots, Colombo		@ 10
" Belladonna		@ 16
" Galangal	10	@ 10½
" Gentian		@ 4
" Ipecacuanhæ, Rio (gold)		@1 50
" Jalap, Vera Cruz	20	@ 22½
" Orris, Florentine	18	@ 22
" " Verona	11	@ 13
" Rhubarb, E. I., prime	40	@1 50
" " Dutch, trimmed		@4 50
" Sarsaparilla, Honduras best	23	@ 25
" " Mexican	9½	@ 10
" Squills, white		@ 8½
" Valerian, English, true	19	@ 20
" " Vermont		@ 16
" German	13	@ 14
" Seneka	57	@ 60
" Snake, Virginia	14	@ 24
" Aconite		@ 15
" Alkanet		@ 11
" Althea	18	@ 24
" Calamus split	13	@ 15
" " split and peeled	32	@ 35
" Golden Seal		@ 17
" Pink		@ ...
" Rhatany	12½	@ 15
Rose Leaves	80	@ 90
Rosemary Flowers	97½	@...
Saffron, American, bbls		@ 20
do Mexican		@ 18
do Spanish	8 50	@9 00
Sage		@ 3
Salicylic Acid		@2 50
Santonine		@...
Sugar of Milk	42½	@...
" powdered	48	@ 50
Seeds, Anise, German	9	@ 11
" " Italian	13	@ 15
" " Spanish	12	@ 13
" Cardamom	1 25	@2 00
" " Canary, Dutch		@1 50
" " " Smyrna		@1 65
" " " Spanish		@1 95
" " " Sicily		@2 25
" Caraway, Dutch	9½	@ 10
" Coriander	6	@ 8
" Colchicum		@ 23
" Cummin	7	@ 8
" Fennel	10	@ 12
" Hemp	1 30	@1 50
" Millet		@ 5½
" Mustard, Cal.,	8½	@ 9
" " brown		@ 5
" " Trieste	6½	@ 7
" " English, yellow		@ 8
" " German, yellow		@ 7½
" " Poppy		@ 7
" Rape English, per bushel		@3 12½
" " German		@2 75
" " Domestic		@2 37½
Senna, Alexandria	15	@ 16
" East India	8	@ 11
" Tinnevelly	12	@ 13
Soap, Castile, mottled		@ 7½
" Conti's white		@ 14½
" Horse brand, white, gold		@ 11½
Tonqua Beans	1 15	@1 25
Vanilla Beans, Mexican	7 00	@ 11 00
Venice Turpentine		@ 20
Wax, Brown Southern		@ 28
do " Western		@ 27
do White, pure		@ 50
do Sunbleached		@ 45
White Precipitate		@ 83
Wood, Naptha, Crude	75	@ 90
" " Refined	100	@1 70

Price List of Sponges.

	Per lb.
Glove	@ 60
Slate	@ 70
Carriage, yellow	@ 70
Velvet	@ 70
Brown, S W	@ 90
Nassau, S W	@1 15
Florida, S W	@1 50
Reef, No. 2	@ 90
" No. 1	@1 90
Coupee, Bathing	@2 00
Small "	@2 00
Forme "	@3 50

Zimoca, small	1 15	@1 25
" " and medium	1 50	@3 00
Potters	2 75	@4 50

Proprietary Articles, &c.

ALLCOCK'S Plasters	per gro	13 50
Allen's Lung Balsam	"	78 00
Ayer's Cherry Pectorial		93 50
" Sarsaparilla	"	93 00
" Pills		17 00
BARRY'S Tricopherous	"	39 00
Barnes' Magnolia Water	"	79 00
Batchelor's Hair Dye	"	87 00
Backman's Balsam		34 50
Benson's Capcine Plaster		16 50
Boraxine, Cook's	"	20 00
Brown's Chlorodyne	"	51 00
Brown's Ess. of Ginger	"	42 50
Brandreth's Pills	"	12 50
Bromo Chloralum	"	44 00
Bryan's Wafers		34 50
Burdsall's Arnica Liniment	"	33 50
Buckingham's Whisker Dye	"	42 50
Brown's Extract Valerian	"	35 60
Camphor Ice, C. H. & Co.'s	"	18 00
" " Baker's	"	13 50
" " Henry's		16 00
" " Hegeman's	"	18 50
Carbolic Soap Toilet. No. 3		22 50
" " Laundry	lb	15
Cod Liver Oil, Baker's	per gross	72 00
" " Fongera's	"	129 60
" " Hegeman's	"	74 50
" " Moller's	"	72 00
" " Roger's	"	68 00
Nichols'	"	74 50
Wilbor's	"	99 00
" Carbol'd, Wilson's	"	72 00
" " De Jongh's, in cs, 100 bot...gold	"	54 00
" " Cook's	"	80 00
" " McKesson & Robbins		72 00
" " Caswell, H. & Co		74 00
Cologne Water Farina...4711 per doz.		5 25
" in cases of 25 doz		4 75
Cough Cure, U. S. Cook's		16 50
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure	"	54 00
" Cough Balsam	"	30 78
Constantine Tar Soap		17 00
Cooper's Magnetic Balm		21 00
Costar's Rat Exterminator		16 00
Costar's Bed Bug Liquid		16 00
Costar's Insect Powder		16 00
Costar's Corn Solvent		15 00
DEEMS' Hepatic Pills	"	15 75
Dansiger's Fever & Ague Powders	per gro.	90 00
Drake's Plantation Bitters	per doz.	8 25
Dalley's Pain Extractor	"	21 00
Dodd's Nervine	per gross.	80 00
Doves True Turf Oil	"	16 20
" Fluid Ext of Pariera Brava & Buchu	"	84 00
Durno's Snuff		20 00
Duponcos' Pills	"	80 00
ELLIS' Magnesia, Citrate		28 00
Elliott's Carbolic Snuff		18 00
FOSGATE'S Cordial		31 00
Florida Water, W. & E		48 00
Florida Water, M. & L		72 00
Greene's Powders, Toilet and Nursery	per doz	1 50
" Hair, Blonde & Dm'd	"	50
Grosvenor Belladona plasters, doz	"	10 20
HAARLEM OIL		5 25
" " Sylvester's imp		34 00
Hartley's Nerve and Bone Liniment		13 00
Hagan's Magnolia Balm	"	60 00
Hall's Hair Renewer		79 00
Helmbold's Buchu		93 00
" Sarsaparilla	"	93 00
" Rose Wash	"	46 00
" Grape Pills		39 60
Hermance's Asthma Remedy		72 00
Hoofland's Bitters	"	93 00
" Tonic	"	135 00
Holloway's Confections	"	15 50
" Ointment	"	20 00
" Pills	"	20 00
Hosford's Acid Phosphates	"	48 00
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	per doz.	8 25
Hurley's Worm Candy	"	15 00
Husband's Magnesia	"	34 00
Imp. Granum, small		6 00
" bag, " large		10 00
JAYNE'S Expectorant	"	86 40
" Sanative Pills	"	18 90
Jackson's Fly Paper	per ream.	5 00
Jouvin's Kid Glove Cleaner		21 00
KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery, p. gr.		150 00
" Salt Rheum Ointment	"	45 00
King of the Blood	"	84 00
LAIRD'S Bloom of Youth		60 00
Liquid Lightning Stove Polish	"	12 00
Liebig's Meat Extract ⅛'s pkgs		54 00
¼'s "		101
Lubin's Extracts		87 00
MATHEY Caylus' Capsule	per gross.	7 800
Martin's Ea. of Jamaica Ginger	" doz.	32 40
" Nerve & Bone Liniment	"	16 50
Malt Ext Trommer's	per gross	84 00
" " Leefland's, Conc	"	66 00
" " " Pyro Iron Ied. do., and Hypo Lime		90 00
" " " Cit. Iron Quin. Pepsin	"	96 00
" " " Conc. food for Infants	"	66 90
" " " Ext. of Malt, Lozenges	"	20 00
McClintock's Nipple Lotion		24 00
McLane's Pills	"	17 00
" Vermifuge	"	17 00
Marchisi's Catholicon	"	150 00
Marshall's "	"	100 00
Moore's Pilules	"	42 00
Pond's Ext., Med		86 40
Quirk's Irish Tea		20 00
Raser's Iodinized Sarsaparilla	"	84 00
" Ger. Dyspepsia Bitters	"	84 00
Sterling's Ambrosia	"	9 00
Seabury & J.'s Arnica Plasters	"	9 00
" I. R. P.	"	8 00
" P. M.	" "	9 00
Schenck's Syrup	per doz.	11 50
" Tonic	"	11 50
" Pills	per gross.	17 20
" Cal Syrup	" "	138 00
" Sea Weed Tonic	" "	138 00
Sanford's Invigorator		90 00
Seidlitz Powders (regular)	"	35 00
" (extra)	"	42 00
Shallenberger Pills		90 00
Sylvester's Benzine		9 00
Simmon's Liver Regulator		81 00
Star Dye Colors, for family use	"	18 00
TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla	"	111 00
Thompson's Barosma	"	86 00
Tarrant's Aperient		96 00
Thompson's Eye Water, Troy	"	16 20
Tobias' Venetian Liniment	"	42 00
Trask's Ointment	"	21 00
Thurston's Tooth Powder		19 50
Thompson's Pomade Opt		20 00
VALENTINE'S Meat Juice	"	96 00
Velpeaus' Pepsine	"	66 00
Wishart's Pine Tree Cordial	"	90 00
Wistar's Balsam	"	98 00
Wright's Pills, plain		15 50
" S. C.	"	16 50

FINE CHEMICALS.

These are list prices, and jobbers have a margin of 10 per cent.

ACID, acetic, U. S. P	lb	20
" " (C. P.) per lb		35
" benzoic, English	oz	57
" boracic	lb	40
" butyric	lb	2 75
" chromic	oz	25
" Gallic, in oz vials	oz	15
" in bulk	lb	1 85
" hydrocyanic, diluted, U. S. P	oz	7
" nypophosphorous, solut	lb	3 00
" " "	oz	20
" lactic, concentrated		30
" " diluted	oz	15
" Muriatic, chem. pure	lb	95
" " commercial, in carboys	lb	2¼
" " " pale	lb	2¾
" nitric, chem. pure	lb	28
" nitrous, fuming	lb	99
" phosphoric, glacial	lb	1 10
" "	oz	10
" diluted, U. S. P	lb	25
Acid, pyrogallic	oz	45
" succinic	oz	45
" sulphurous, solution	lb	20
" tannic	lb	1 95
" Valerianic	oz	40
Aconita, in ⅛ oz vials	⅛ oz	2 40
Aloin	oz	2 10
Alum	lb	2½
" Chrome	lb	45
" Ammonio-ferric	lb	60
" " " oz vials	oz	7
Ammonia, water of, U. S. P	lb	6
" stronger, U. S. P	lb	16
" spirit	lb	43
" " aromatic	l	48
Ammonium, Arsenate	oz	40
" Benzoate	oz	60
" Bromide	lb	73
" " in oz vials	oz	8
" Chloride, powdered	lb	24
" " granular	lb	30
" Citrate	oz	16
" Hydrosulphuret	lb	60
" Hypophosphite	lb	4 10
" " in oz vials	oz	27
" Iodide	oz	53
" Nitrate, crystals	lb	33
" " fused	lb	33
" " granular	lb	33
" Oxalate	lb	1 25
Ammonium Phosphate	lb	1 25
" Sulphate [in casks, 5½]	lb	7
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Valerianate, crystals	oz	45
Amygdalin, ⅛ths	oz	2 75
Amyl, Acetate of oxide	lb	3 25
" Nitrite	oz	35
Antimony, Chloride, crystals	lb	2 75
" Solution (butter of antim.)	lb	25
" Diaphoretic	lb	1 75
" Oxide, white	lb	75
" Sulphurated (Precip. Sulph)	lb	55
" Potassium, Tart., powd	lb	75
" " " crystals	lb	85
Arsenic, Solution (Fowler's)	lb	18
" Iodide	oz	61
" Mercury Iodide Sol (Donovan's)	lb	38
Asparagin, ⅛ths	oz	2 00
Atropia, in ¼ oz vials	oz	14 25
" Sulphate, in ¼ oz vials	oz	13 25
" Valerianate	oz	14 25
BARIUM, Acetate	oz	20
" Carbonate	lb	95
" Chloride, re-crystalized	lb	18
" Nitrate	lb	28
" Oxide (baryta, pure)	oz	25
Bebeerine, pure	oz	2 50
" Sulphate	oz	1 80
Bismuth	lb	2 50
" Citrate	oz	40
" & Ammonia Citrate	oz	40
" " " solution	lt	40
" Oxychloride	lb	2 15
" Subcarbonate	lb	2 85
" Subnitrate	lb	2 15
" Tannate	oz	60
" Valerianate, ¼ oz vials	oz	1 05
Black Drop	lb	2 25
Blue Pill, in lb jars	lb	45
" " powdered, in 1 lb bottles	lb	70
Blue Vitriol, in casks and bbls	lb	8
Bromine	lb	80
"	oz	8
Brucia	oz	3 25
" Sulphate	oz	3 25
CADMIUM	lb	2 50
" Bromide	oz	36
" Iodide	oz	56
" Sulphate	oz	25
Caffein	oz	3 50
" Citrate	oz	3 50
Calcium, Bromide	oz	15
" "	lb	2 00
" Carb. precip	lb	14
" Chloride	lb	60
" Hypophosphite	lb	2 40
" " in oz vials	oz	17
" Sodium Hypophosphite	lb	3 75
" " " in oz vials	oz	2
Calcium Iodide	oz	51
" Phosphate, precip	lb	34
" Sulphite	lb	25
" " in 15 oz bottles	doz	1 25
" " in 15 oz cartons	doz	1 25
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Sulphuret	oz	7
Calomel, Hydrosublimed, in 25 lb bxs	lb	72
" " in lb bottles	lb	72
Camphor, Mono-bromated	oz	50
Carbon, bisulphuret	lb	30
Carbonate of ammonia (re-sublimed		75
Cerium, Nitrate	oz	70
" Oxalate	oz	94
Chinoidine, Purified	lb	1 85
"	oz	16
Chloroform	lb	90
Chromium, Chloride, Solution	oz	30
Cinchonia, in oz vials	oz	33
" Sulph, in oz vials	oz	33
Cinchonidia, Sulph	oz	30
Cinnabar	lb	1 40
Citrine Ointment	lb	44
Codeia, in ¼ oz vials	oz	3 75
Collodion	lb	95
" Cantharidal	lb	3 00
Copper, Ammoniated		1 00
" Arseniate	o	45
" Arsenite	oz	30
" Cyanide	oz	50
" Iodide	oz	63
" Nitrate	lb	65
" Oxide, black	lb	1 75
" " " in oz vials	oz	14
" Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol) purified	lb	30
Corrosive Sublimate, in 25 lb boxes	lb	62
Creosote Commercial	lb	75
Crocus Martis	lb	18
" Metallorum, powdered	lb	40
Cubebin, ⅛ths	oz	10 00
DELPHINIA, ¼ oz vials	¼ oz	4 50
Dextrin	lb	14
Dover's Powder		1 40
ELATERIUM	oz	5 25
Emetia, ¼ oz vials	oz	3 50
Epsom Salt		2½
Ergotin, ¼ oz vials		55
Ether, Acetic	lb	80
Butyraceous	lb	1 80
Butyric	lb	2 60
Chloric	lb	80
" concentrated		1 00
Ether Spt. Nitr. U. S. P., in carb	lb	41
" Sulphuric, U. S. P., in carboys	lb	60
" washed Letheon	lb	65
" " concentrated	lb	68
Extract Cinchona, precipitated	lb	1 85
" " oz pots	oz	18
" Opium, 1 oz jars	oz	1 00
" Nux Vomica		30
GLYCERIN, pure	lb	70
Gold, Chloride, 15 grain bottles	doz	5 60
an Sodium, Chloride	doz	2 80
" Oxide, 15 grain bottles	doz	11 00
" " ¼ oz vials	oz	27 00
Garnville's Lotion	lb	38
HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE	lb	42
Iodine, Resublimed	lb	4 15
" Bromide	oz	1 00
" " Solution, 15 per cent.	oz	33
" Chloride	oz	90
Iodoform	oz	90
Iron, cholised, Limatura	lb	35
" Ammoniated, Flores Martiales	lb	35
" Arseniate, in oz vials	oz	30
" Bromide, in oz vials	oz	30
" Carb Drops, Rubigo Ferri	lb	14
" Carb Precip	lb	90
" " " 100 lbs	lb	19
" Proto, Vallett's Mas bulk	lb	40
" Citrate, U. S. P	lb	8
" " ⅛ oz vials	oz	5
" " Soluble	lb	65
and Ammonium, Citrate	lb	35
and Magnesium, Citrate	oz	5
and Manganese, Citrate	o	
and Quinia, Citrate, Sol	lb	10

Iron, and Strychnia, Citrate	oz	90
Chloride	lb	70
" Solut, for making tinct	pint	22
Chloride, Tinct., in carbs 40	lb	32
" Ferrocyanide	lb	80
" " in oz vials	oz	7
" Hydr. Oxide, Ant. for Arsenic	lb	40
" Hypophosphite	lb	4 00
" " in oz vials	oz	26
Iodide, in oz vials	oz	43
" " Syrup, U. S. P.	lb	65
" Lactate, in oz vials	oz	10
" Nitrate, in carbovs, 10	lb	11
" Oxide, Black	lb	40
" Peruitrate, Solution	lb	35
Phosphate	lb	52
Pyrophosphate, Plates	lb	85
" " in oz vials	oz	8
" Reduced, Iron by hydrogen	lb	1 25
" " in oz vials	oz	11
Iron Sulphate, Crystals	lb	6
" " in bbls	lb	5
" Dried	lb	18
Subs lph, Monsel's Powder	lb	65
" " " in oz vials	oz	6
Sol., U. S. P., Monsel's Solution	lb	35
and Ammonium, Proto-sulphate	lb	16
" Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	90
Sulphuret	lb	35
Tannate	oz	35
and Ammonium, Tartrate	lb	70
" " in oz vials	oz	8
and Potassium, Tartrate, powd	lb	60
" " plates	lb	70
" " oz vials	oz	8
on, Tersulphate, Sol., U. S. P.	lb	25
" Valerianate, oz vials	oz	40
¼ and ½ oz vials	oz	40

KERMES MINERAL lb 1 30

LACTUCARIUM 4 50
" oz oz 32
Lap s Calaminaris lb 8
Lead, Acetate, purified lb 43
" Chloride oz 25
Iodide oz 43
" Nitrate lb 16
" Subacet. Sol., Goulard's Ext lb 90
" Tannate oz 35
Lime, Carb. Precip } See Calcium
" Hypophosphite
" and Soda Hypophosphite
Phosphate, precip
Sulphite
Sulpho-Carbolate
tium, Bromide oz 55
Carbonate oz 50
Citrate oz 55
" Iodide oz 96
Lunar Caustic, pure oz 91
" " No. 2, 67 per cent. Nitrate Silver oz 62
in cones with 5 per cent. 1 10
Lupulin lb 90

MAGNESIUM, Bromide oz 50
" Hypophosphite lb 5 00
" n oz vials oz 40
" Iodide oz 66
Oxide, heavy (heavy calcined Magnesia) in bulk lb 1 50
" In square bottles, 12 in a box doz 2 00
Do., do gross 20 00
Sulphite lb 35
Manganese, Black Oxide lb 6
Bromide oz 35
Carb oz 30
" Hypophosphite oz 40
Iodide oz 95
hosphate oz 50
Sulphate oz 14
" lb 2 00
Meconin, ½ths oz 20 00
Mercury, Distilled lb 75
" Cyanide, in oz vials 50
" Iodide, Green, in oz vials oz 38
" " Red, in oz vials oz 40
" Nitrate, solution 15
" xide, Black, in oz vials oz 35
" Sulphate, yellow lb 1 15
" Sulphuret, black lb 75
with Chalk lb 40
Mercurial Ointment, ½ Mercury lb 53
" " ¼ " lb 52
orphia, Muriate oz 4 30
" Bi-meconate, solution lb 2 35
" Bromide, ½ths oz 6 00
" Pure, alkaloid, ½ths oz 6 50
" Valerianate, ths oz 6 50

NARCEIN oz ½ oz 4 50
Narcotin, ½ths oz 2 00

OIL TOBACCO 2 25

PIPERIN, in oz vials oz 25
Potassa, Caustic, common lb 55
" " white lb 65
" with Lime lb 70
" Solution lb 17
Potassium in ¼ oz vials oz 5 25
Acetate lb 40
" Arsenite, Sol., Fowler's lb 13
" Bi-carbonate, crystals lb 30
bicarbonate lb 18
Bromide, incl. bottles lb 75
" in 10 lb ca, incl. bot lb 70
Carb, sel star lb 14
Citrate lb 85
Cyanide 'med lb 60
'anide' lb 90
" " purified lb 1 10
" Ferrocyanide lb 32
" Hypophosphite lb 2 40
" " in oz vials oz 17
" Iodo-hydrarg oz 88
Nitrate, ref'n'd, crystals lb 18
" " granular lb 19
" Permanganate, pure g 12
" Phosphate lb 2 25
" " in oz vials oz 15
Sulphate, crystals lb 14
" " in bbls lb 13
" powd red lb 15
" " in bbls lb 14
" Sulphite lb 50
Sulpho-Carbolate oz 20
" Sulphuret, Liver Sulphor lb 55
" Tartrate, Soluble Tartar lb 75
Propylamin, Pure, liquid oz 1 50
" Chloride, ½ths oz 6
Pulvi Antimonialis lb 80

QUINIA, Sulphate oz 3 00
" Pure, alkaloid oz 5 25
" Acetate oz 4 25
" Arsenlate oz 6 00
" Bromide oz 4 75
" Citrate oz 4 75
" " with iron, sol lb 10 50
" " " in oz vials oz 72
" Ferrocyanide oz 4 50
" Hypophosphite oz 5 25
" Iodide oz 4 50
" Muriate oz 4 50
" Tannate o. 2 15
" Valerianate, ½ oz vials oz 5 75

RED Precipitate, in 25 lb boxes lb 82
Rochelle Salt, powdered, in 50 lb boxes lb 35
" " " in bbls lb 34

SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, in 50 lb boxes lb 30
" in bbls lb 29
al Acetosella lb 33
' Ammoniac, powdered
See Ammonium, Chloride, powdered.
" Prunelle, balls lb 40
" Tartar lb 14
alicin, in oz vials oz 75
santonin lb 13 00
" in oz vials oz 54
Silver, Bromide oz 2 00
Chloride oz 1 30
" Cyanide oz 1 90
" Iodide oz 1 58
" Nitrate, crystals oz 90
" Oxide, in oz vials oz 1 55
Soda, Caus tic, by lime lb 55
" Chlorinated Solution of (Liquid Chloride of Soda) gal 40
Sodium, in ¼ oz vials oz 50
" Acetate lb 40
" Bi sulphite, solution lb 45
" Bromide 73
" " in oz vials oz 8
" Chlorate lb 1 65
" " in oz vials oz 13
" Citrate lb 85
" Hydrosulphate lb 90
" Hypophosphite lb 2 40
" " in oz vials oz 17
" Hyposulphite lb 7
Iodide lb 6 25
" " in oz vials oz 43
" Nitrate, purified lb 18
" Permanganate lb 1 15
" Phosphate lb 22
" Ammonio, microcosmic salt lb 1 25
" Pyrophosphate lb 1 00
" " in oz vials oz 8
" Sulphite, crystals lb 22
" " granular lb 44
" Sulpho-Carbolate oz 20
Spirit Ammonia lb 42
" " aromatic lb 47
" Chloroform, U. S. P. lb 80
" Lavender lb 42
" Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. lb 40
" Nutmeg lb 42
" Pimento lb 42
" Rosemary lb 42
Strontium, Muriate lb 30
Nitrate lb 22
Strychnia, powdered, in ¼ oz vials oz 1 95
" Crystals, " " oz 2 10
" Acetate " " oz 2 55
" Bromide " " oz 3 30
" Citrate, with Iron oz 90
Muriate, ½ths oz 2 75
Nitrate, ½ths oz 2 55
" Sulphate, ½ths oz 1 95
Sugar of Milk lb 48
" " powdered lb 52
Sulphar, Precipitated, pure lb 24
Iodide, in oz vials oz 48

ZINC Acetate lb 60
Bromide oz 25
Carbonate, Precip lb 30
Chloride, granular, in oz vials oz 8
" fused " oz 8
" solution Medicinal lb 32
Commercial lb 11
Cyanide, in oz vials oz 30
Ferrocyanide, in oz vials oz 25
Iodide, in oz vials oz 56
Acetate oz 25
Oxide true lb 16
" Phosphate lb 2 00
" " in oz vials oz 14

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" Phosphide	oz	1 25
" Sulphaté, crystals	lb	7
" " " in bbls	lb	6
" Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	20
" T nnate	oz	35
Valerianate, oz vials	oz	75
" ¼ and ½ oz vials	oz	75

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BARKS.	Crushed.	Ground	Powdered
Bayberry	7 @8		9½@1
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Calisaya			1 15
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Elm		10	13
Hemlock	10½		13
Loxa			45
Peruvian			1 20
R d, 1st			40
" 2d			12
Wild Cherry	9	13	15
White Oak	11		6
Yellow, 1st		10	13
2d			

BERRIES.
Cubeb

DRUGS.

Acid, Tartaric, pure		41
Antimony, com'l		3
" Needle		18
Borax		17
Cantharides		1 30
Calabria Licorice		40
Cobalt		22
Colocynth Apples		28
Ergot		90
Jamaica Ging r		24
Lavender Flowers	11	13
Nutgalls		21
Nux Vomica	15	22
Orange Apples		14
" Peel		17
Sa Ammoniac		20
Verdigris		44
White Castile Soap		40

GUMS.

Aloes, Barbadoes		35
" Cape		20
" Socotrine		45@70
Arabic, 1st		65
" 2d, A		52
" 2d, B		42
" 3d		35
Catechu		20
Euphorbium		30
Gamboge		75
Guiac		40
Kino		19
Myrrh, Turkey		40
" I. E		38
Opium	6	25
Scammony Allepo		
Virgin		

ROOTS.

Aconite	20		28
Althea			27
Blood	10	12	14
Calamus	17	20	25
Columbo			15
Curcuma			14
Dandelion	19		21
Elecampane		14	15
Galangal	10		12
Gentian	8	9½	10½
Golden Seal			20
Hellebore, black			20
Black Pepper;			
A—		23	24
B—		21	20
C—		17	16
" white		40	40

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